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The Antiquary

An Illustrated Magazine
devoted to
the study of
the Past

*"I love everything
that's old: old friends,
old times, old manners,
old books, old wine."*

Goldsmith

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The Antiquary.



JUNE, 1911.

Notes of the Month.

At the anniversary meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on April 27, the election of officers and Council for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Dr. Charles H. Read; Treasurer, Dr. Philip Norman; Director, Sir Edward W. Brabrook; Secretary, Mr. C. R. Peers. Members of Council: Lord Balcarras, M.P., Mr. John Bilson, Mr. C. A. Bradford, Mr. P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, Mr. A. H. Cocks, Viscount Dillon, Dr. Evans, Sir George Frampton, R.A., Major William J. Freer, Professor Haverfield, Lieutenant-Colonel William Hawley, Mr. W. R. Lethaby, Sir Henry Lyte, Mr. William Minet, Mr. Edward S. Prior, Mr. W. H. A. Vallance, and Mr. Lawrence Weaver.

An ancient public-house at Farnham, Surrey—the "Goat's Head"—has recently been undergoing repair, and the work has led to some interesting discoveries. When some modern lath and plaster work was removed, an earlier covering of rough cast was found, and beneath that, again, traces of still earlier timber-framing, dating probably from the fourteenth or fifteenth century. These early portions formed the nucleus of sixteenth-century additions. Under a floor a document relating to the sale of "dowlas," a kind of cloth, was discovered, leading to the conclusion that the house belonged to a merchant in the wool trade, which formerly flourished in

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Farnham. The house, as now restored, affords an interesting example of an Elizabethan residence.

The Countess of Lovelace has handed over to the care of the Historical Monuments Commission the ruins of the old Augustinian Priory of Newark, on the banks of the River Wey, in the village of Send, Surrey. The priory is believed to have been founded in or before the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion, and was at one time in danger of being demolished. The ruins will now be preserved, and the Surrey Archæological Society proposes to excavate them. This Society, it will be remembered, carried out similar useful work at Waverley Abbey, the Cistercian monastery near Farnham. The ruins of Newark Priory consist of the south transept and three bays of the choir. After the dissolution of the priory, the building was neglected. Some of the walls were pulled down in order that the stones might be used for repairing the roads, and but for the interposition of Arthur Onslow, a former Speaker of the House of Commons, even the present ruins would have disappeared.

The collection of objects bequeathed to the nation by the late Captain H. B. Murray has now been arranged in the Victoria and Albert Museum, and has been on view since April 27 in Gallery 100 on the north side of the south court. Included in the collection are a series of figures and vases in porcelain of the Meissen and other German factories; German, French, and Italian metal work, including an interesting series of chalices of Sienese and South Italian types, from the fifteenth to eighteenth centuries; a collection of Italian and Sicilian peasant jewellery; a large German wooden figure of Christ mounted on an ass, intended for processional use; a series of portrait miniatures, including examples by Plimer; and a series of fans and fan-mounts of English, French, and Italian work of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries.

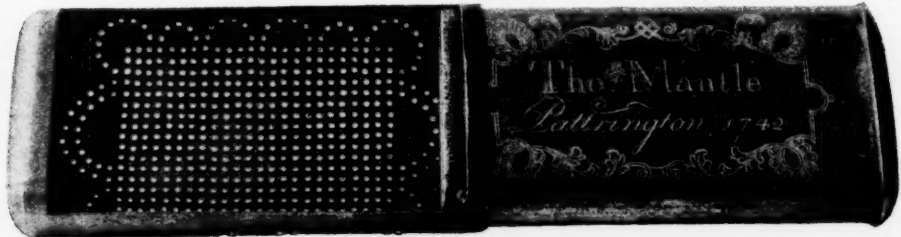
Besides these works of art, Captain Murray further bequeathed the sum of £50,000, the income of which is to be devoted to the purchase of objects to be added to the

collection in accordance with the terms of the will. In the settlement of the details regarding this munificent bequest, the authorities have had the advantage of the kind co-operation of the late Captain Murray's executors, his brother, Sir Wyndham Murray, C.B., and Lady Murray.

✱ ✱ ✱
À propos of the note on wall-paintings from the *Builder* in last month's "Notes," Mr. George Bailey reminds us that some years ago the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, issued a useful *List of Buildings in Great Britain and Ireland having Mural and other Painted Decorations*, which has gone through several editions. We may add that Mr. Bailey himself contributed useful series of articles on the subject, illustrated by his own clever pen, to the volumes of the *Antiquary* for 1891, 1898, 1902, and 1903.

sides the beauty of its situation, it offers to view in its cathedral a wonderful collection of ambones and the splendid bronze doors, while without there are the picturesque ruins of its Saracenic castle—"a miniature Alhambra of an earlier date," as Mr. Tavenor-Perry calls it in an able descriptive and architectural paper from his pen in the *Builder* for April 21. The article was illustrated by unusually fine plates of the north and south ambones in the Duomo, and of the atrium of the Palazzo Rufolo, besides good illustrations in the text, including one of the famous bronze doors of the Duomo.

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 Mr. T. Sheppard, F.S.A.Scot., who kindly sends us the photograph reproduced on this page, writes: "An interesting old-time relic is shown in the accompanying illustration.



AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY SAND-BOX.

The *Athenæum* of April 24 reports that the beautiful "Maison des Musiciens" at Rheims, a thirteenth-century building, the façade of which is adorned with five admirable statues, has at last been acquired for the city. Some years ago the house narrowly escaped being taken down stone by stone in order to be reconstructed by an American purchaser on the other side of the Atlantic. The fact that it was the property of two owners, who were unable to agree as to its sale, averted this danger. In 1905 a part of the building was purchased by subscription, and recently the society, known as "Les Amis du vieux Rheims," by purchasing the other half of the house, secured it for the city.

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 Few Italian cities are more attractive to the visitor, especially to one who is interested in architectural antiquities, than Ravello. Be-

It represents a sand-box, which was in use for drying ink before blotting-paper was known, or, at least, before it was generally used. This is one of the very few dated examples there are, and in addition to the date there appears the name of the owner in a scroll-pattern border. For many years it has been in the possession of a well-known collector of East Yorkshire curios, and has now been added to the Museum of East Yorkshire Antiquities at Hull."

In the illustration the box is shown as open, and when closed the right-hand portion slides into the remainder. The left-hand part of the box is perforated, in order that the sand may be sprinkled on to the ink, and when the box is closed the sand falls into the lid, which is not perforated. The sand-box is exceptionally well made, and is entirely of iron. It is 2 inches wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch

deep, and when closed is 5 inches long; when open it is nearly twice that length. On the top is engraved "Tho. Mantle, Patrington, 1742."

The third season's archæological excavations at the great Wiltshire "temple" of Avebury, six miles from Marlborough, which are being undertaken with a view of endeavouring to ascertain its approximate date, were begun on Monday, April 24. The work is being carried out by a committee of the British Association, of which Dr. C. H. Read is chairman and Mr. H. Balfour secretary. The direction of the field-work is again in the hands of Mr. H. St. George Gray.

Some fine photographic illustrations of old French fire-backs appeared in the *Ladies' Field*, April 29, with descriptive notes by Mr. Frederic Lees.

At the April meeting of the Farnham Urban District Council a letter was read from the Clothworkers' Company asking the Council to allow a copy to be made for the company of a cup, which was presented to the burgesses of Farnham in the seventeenth century by Mr. Byworth, who was Master of the Clothworkers' Company in 1602. The application was referred to the Finance Committee for consideration. It was stated that a cup dated 1624, a year later than the Byworth Cup, has been recently sold for £2,500.

Important additions have been made to the collection which is to be placed in the new London Museum which is in process of formation at Kensington Palace. In working on a large sewer which is being laid along Grosvenor Road, in the neighbourhood of the Old Westminster Palace, the labourers have unearthed some relics which date from the thirteenth to the seventeenth centuries. They include a silver spoon of the fifteenth century, and what is believed to be a link with the Bull's Head Tavern, a noted hostelry near the old palace. This is a pewter trencher, upon which is engraved the sign of a bull's head. A still more curious object is the head of a figure in pottery, which probably formed part of a rosewater dish.

The Society of Antiquaries has arranged with the University of London to present each year to the ablest of its archæological students a scholarship, of which the proceeds are to be devoted to a post-graduate course. It is stipulated that the study thus endowed shall have relation to British archæological science, though the actual field of operations may be abroad.

We are glad to know that the new Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies has already more than 500 members. The first general meeting of the Society was held on May 11, the president, Professor F. Haverfield, in the chair. In the course of an admirable address, the president pointed out that Latin literature had been examined very thoroughly, but outside of literary sources lay the wide field of archæological evidence, a field in which any student could peg out his claim and find his gold. While that archæological evidence was mostly unwritten, it often yielded truer and fuller results than many inferior historical records of written literature. That evidence included not only inscriptions, but pottery, brooches, and the like, which they were just learning to use as chronological evidence. Excavation and exploration had become doubly and trebly valuable since they could now use the results.

The *Architect* of April 28 had an interesting article on the noble monastic church at Edington, Wilts, illustrated by some half-dozen excellent views, external and internal, including one of the solid-looking screen, adorned by much beautiful carving, which divides the chancel from the nave. The number also contained two characteristic original drawings by the late Herbert Railton.

There has been a curious discussion in the *Times*, to which several distinguished antiquaries have contributed, on the identity of that remarkable mediæval heraldic beast, the "Jall" or "Yale" or "Eale"—the "Kynge's Beeste"—which has made its first reappearance in modern times on the restored Tudor bridge at Hampton Court. It has been identified with the antelope, but Mr. G. C. Druce, who writes with authority, in a

letter to the *Times* of April 27, gives good reasons for hesitation on this point. A valuable paper on the "Jall" appears in the current number of *Archæologia*, from the pen of Mr. C. R. Peers, F.S.A., the Inspector of Ancient Monuments, founded on investigations by himself and Mr. St. John Hope. Antiquaries who are interested in the mysterious beast may like to know that two excellent photographic illustrations appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of April 27, showing the earliest known representation of the creature—viz., the "Jalls" on the frieze over the altar-tomb of Katherine of Valois in Westminster Abbey and in the groining of the ambulatory beneath.

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We take the following important note from the *Builder* of May 12: "Monsieur Paul Villemin sends us an article from his pen published in a Tours paper, giving an account of a new method of preserving stone from disintegration, invented by his fellow-townsmen, M. Jousset. The process, which is the result of a long series of experiments and is still a secret one, is said to have nothing in common with the well-known silicate washes and sprays. It is claimed for the new treatment that, in its operation on stone deteriorated by time and moisture, it successfully reconstitutes it, by restoring the elements which the 'nitromonad,' or nitrifying microbe, has removed; the process of petrification, investing the old stone with the hardness and resistance of granite or marble, endows it with a durability under exposure to weather at least equal to that of newly-quarried stone. It also incorporates the outer portions treated with the sound core within in such a manner as to leave no room for fear that they will separate from it later. Time alone can show how far this part of the claims put forward is justified. In the meantime it appears that, so far as superficial appearances go, the experiments have been a success. Visitors to Tours will remember the pretty cloister on the north side of the cathedral, known as Préau de St. Gatien, or Cloître de la Psalette, a spot picturesque in its dilapidation, and much haunted by starveling cats. This charming example of the Transitional manner prevalent under Louis XII., where the Gothic of the cathe-

dral 'Maitres d'œuvres' is naively interspersed with the arabesques and balusters of the imported Italian decorators, has been neglected for half a century, and year by year rain and frost and wind have worked their will upon it. Recently, however, in consequence of pressure brought to bear by various local societies, the property has been acquired by the State, and measures of preservation considered. Permission was obtained for M. Jousset to experiment with his process upon a portion of the stone-work. The results were examined by the members of the Archæological Society of Touraine on January 20 last. They were able to judge that the stone-work of an arch of the cloister, with its mouldings and scroll-work, treated by M. Jousset, had resumed the appearance and consistency of new stone recently cut. M. Villemin expresses a hope that the process may be largely applied by the Government to the numerous buildings of architectural interest under their care, and, by thus preserving what still exists of the original work, avoid the deplorable results of 'restoration,' which, it must be added with sorrow, is often carried out in France with a drastic thoroughness surpassing even our own efforts in that line of misapplied energy."

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The *Times* reports that the explorations in the River Wye at Chepstow by Dr. Owen have led to the discovery of the site of a Roman ford. On the Gloucestershire side of the river two lines of time-worn piles have been found, with a mass of stone between them, forming a roadway 10 feet wide down the mud to the water's edge. On the Monmouthshire side has been unearthed a large framework of timber in the shape of a pier. This is the construction upon which Mr. Ormerod in 1840 based his idea that a bridge spanned the river at this point in Roman times. It is in an excellent state of preservation, and when the tides are suitable it is to be thoroughly examined.

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We have received the Report of the Colchester Museum for the year ended March 31 last, which again records a large number of additions to the various collections. Specially noticeable are the many donations of objects

of local use, or which were found in the neighbourhood. Foremost among these is a rare and valuable example of Tudor wall-painting, found during the demolition of Hill House, North Hill, which Mr. T. B. Parkington, of Ipswich, though offered a large sum of money for the painting, generously gave to the town Museum. Another noteworthy gift was a large number of "Bygones," those interesting objects of old-fashioned life, comprising many articles of value which had been in the possession of the family of the donors, Mr. and Miss Daniell, for more than a century. Other objects of local interest given are an old Essex cheese-press, a closely allied cheese-room label (a relic of the days of the window-tax), and a set of moulds and tools used in the extinct Colchester industry of pipe-making. Colchester is fortunate in the archaeological wealth attaching from its position as a Roman station, and fortunate also in the zeal with which those who control its affairs and those who generously contribute to its collections unite to make its contents thoroughly representative—as the contents of provincial museums should be—of the life and history of the district.

Mr. H. S. Toms, lecturing at Brighton on May 11 on "Brighton in Early British and Roman Times," told a story of a remarkable recent discovery. Referring to the fact that only three early British interments are recorded to have been discovered in Sussex, he said that another, however, had recently come to light, as if for the very purpose of putting into this lecture, and the story of its discovery, too, was remarkable. One day last August a small boy crawled to the edge of a cliff near Brighton with the object of looking on to the beach below; but, on peering over, his line of vision was obstructed about a foot distant from his nose by a pot projecting out of the face of the cliff. Now this boy had previously been brought to the museum for lessons on local antiquities, and being a bright, intelligent little fellow, he at once recognized that he had happened on some object of archaeological interest. Aided by another lad, he carefully removed the urn from its perilous position, carried it home,

and soon after his father brought it to the notice of the Archaeological Club. The extraordinary luck of this boy has surprised many ardent archaeological spirits, and Mr. Toms regretted that circumstances prevented him mentioning his name. This Early Iron Age cinerary urn contained a cremated body, and authorities regarded the age of the urn as Transitional, between Early British and Roman times—that was, between 50 B.C. and A.D. 50.

Bath has been offering to its visitors an addition to its many attractions in the shape of an Exhibition of Paintings, Photographs, and Prints of Picturesque Places around Bath, organized by the Corporation, which was held at the Pump Room, May 20 to 27.

Nature, May 11, remarks that the authorities of the British Museum are to be congratulated on having acquired, at an almost nominal price, the valuable collection of specimens illustrating the religion of Polynesia, which was long in the possession of the London Missionary Society. Many of the specimens are unique, and it would now be quite impossible to form such a collection. Among the most remarkable objects are the great tapering idol of the national god of Raratonga, kept swathed in blue and white matting; Tangaroa, the supreme god of Polynesia, a wooden figure with small human-like objects sprouting from his eyes, mouth, and other parts of his body, typifying his creative power; and a head-dress of black feathers, which completes a mourning costume already owned by the museum. It would have been nothing short of a calamity if a collection of this kind had been dispersed, and the council of the London Missionary Society, which has for some time entrusted the objects to the British Museum for exhibition, is to be commended for its liberality in transferring the collection to the nation.

The *Times* of May 15 contained a long communication from the correspondent of that journal in the Balkan Peninsula, dated Corfu, May 8, giving a very interesting account of the many remarkable discoveries which have recently been made at Corfu, on

the site of the ancient city of Corcyra, and to which celebrity has been given by the recent visit and inspection by the German Emperor.



Hittite Sculpture and Italian Portals.

BY J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

THE employment of lions or other beasts and monsters as a decorative support for the pillars of church porches, so noticeable in the architecture of North and South Italy during the eleventh and twelfth centuries, is a somewhat worn theme; but some of the discoveries which have been made in later years seem to throw a good deal of fresh light upon what is, in spite of much that has been written about it, still a dark subject. A considerable amount of ingenuity has been expended in trying to decipher the intended symbolism of a feature which may have been originally only meant to be an architectural embellishment, and was probably used in imitation of work on other buildings of which only an oral and very imperfect description had been given to the sculptors. One commonly accepted explanation has been found in the fact that justice was occasionally administered in the church porches, as in the case of the galilees in England; and, in imitation of the legendary descriptions of Solomon's throne, they were decorated with lions—hence the formula *inter leones*. But, unfortunately for this theory, the lion is not the only animal which the sculptors placed in this position, as, for example, in the case of the church of Borgo-San Donino, where, although the columns of the centre porch are carried on lions, those of the two lateral porches have bulls and rams; while those of Ferrara and San Zeno at Verona have griffons or other nondescripts, and those at San Nicolo, Bari, are hooved monsters, and at all events not lions.

The geographical distribution of this peculiar feature is almost as remarkable as is its architectural treatment. Its earliest mediæval appearance and principal employment

was found in those parts of Italy in which the Lombard influence longest survived, in the Norman-Byzantine provinces of the old Lombard duchy of Beneventum in the south, and on the plains of Lombardy in the north.

Among the best-known examples which may be mentioned are, in the south, Bitonto and Bari, with an earlier and ruder example at Salerno on the west coast; and in the north at Ferrara, Verona, Piacenza, Borgo San Donino and Modena; while outside Italy are the lions of the porch of S. Trophime at Arles, and the monsters under the columns in the narthex of S. Patroclus at Sôest in Westphalia, and of the baptistery of the abbey church of Dalby by Lund in Sweden. All these examples may be taken as belonging to the twelfth century, but late in the next century there was a recrudescence of the idea, and we find that the lions of the porch of Parma were carved in 1281, and some time after 1298 the lion-flanked porches of the Duomo of Florence were built by Arnolfo.

But although these animals were first used structurally in Italy, whether for symbolical reasons or not, in connection with the columns of church porches, they were early adapted to support columns used in other ways, as, for instance, those carrying the ambones both in the north and south of Italy, as well as for those forming the Paschal candlesticks. In the case of the ambones where the animals have been so used, all of them, including the great works of Nicolo Pisano, might be due to Apulian influence, were it not for the case of the one at Barga, which seems to be of an earlier date than Nicolo's time—unless, indeed, its sculptor obtained his inspiration from the same source.

The fact that there was no feature or detail in Greek, Roman, or even Byzantine architecture to suggest the addition of so peculiar an ornament to doorways or portals as that which suddenly made its appearance and came into fashionable if not general use at the end of the eleventh century has made any inquiry into its origin hitherto difficult, if not hopeless. The idea that they were borrowed from the sphinxes standing before the pylons of an Egyptian temple could be dismissed with but little consideration; and

the more plausible theory, that they were copied from the great Assyrian bulls which guarded the entrances to the royal palaces, broke down when it was remembered that Nineveh was, in the eleventh century, in the middle of its sleep of ages beneath the sands of the desert, from which it has only just been awakened.

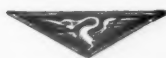
Very considerable light, however, has been newly thrown on the whole subject by the excavations which have taken place in North Syria and Asia Minor during the last few years. Professor Garstang, in his recently published work on *The Land of the Hittites*, gives accounts and some remarkable photographic views of sculptured lion-decorated portals which have been discovered in the valleys on either side of the Amanus Mountains, and some seventy or eighty miles northward of Antioch.

By far the most important find, in connection with our theme, was made at a place now called Sakje-Geuzi, situated not far from the head-waters of a tributary to the Orontes, and therefore in a valley open to Antioch. Here was unearthed *in situ*, not many feet below the surface of the soil which had accumulated above it, the lower portion of a portal to a palace, the doorway of which was some 24 feet in width. At the angles of the portal were placed lions, about life-size, carved in high relief at the sides, and having their heads and fore-paws in the round projecting from the face of the walling, in the same way as do the Assyrian bulls, and having on their backs a seating in the masonry for carrying the walling above. Between the lions, in the centre of the portal, is the base for a circular column which has been lost, formed of two sphinx-headed lions, just like the Vasilectus Paschal Candlestick base in the basilica of S. Lorenzo, Rome, except that it is proportionately bigger. Similar portal lions have been found at Marash, Sinjerli, and elsewhere, though none in so complete a condition in reference to their surroundings.

It is quite possible, and indeed likely, that these Hittite cities were never, as in the cases of Nineveh and Babylon, entirely lost to view or recollection, in spite of their destruction and the centuries of war and civil commotion which passed over them. At Marash

the gateway lions had been used for the decoration of a mediæval or earlier fortification, and the neighbourhood of the sites of Sinjerli and Sakje-Geuzi seems always to have been more or less inhabited. Doubtless the sculptures were known to Byzantine architects before, in 668, this part of the country fell under the dominion of the Saracens, though it was not of a character to appeal to their particular taste; but when, in the latter part of the tenth century, the country had been recovered by the Greeks as far as Antioch, many Western pilgrims and travellers passing from Constantinople to Jerusalem or the East may have made themselves familiar with these remarkable figures, and brought home such accounts of them as to have inspired the Italian sculptors to produce the lion-guarded portals of the Apulian and Lombard churches. In 1097 the army of the First Crusade, after its victory at Dorylæum, passed through Marash on to the siege of Antioch; and to many in the army, able to appreciate such sculpture, the sight of it must have been a revelation not to be forgotten on their return home. The fact that all this portion of the land of the Hittites at the end of the eleventh century fell under the sway of the Norman Bohemond as Prince of Antioch, and the immediate reproduction of this remarkable feature of Hittite architecture in his native land of Apulia, must be looked upon as something more than a fortuitous coincidence.

This idea of a Hittite derivation for the lion portals of the Italian churches may not seem a sufficient solution of the question, having regard to all the bearings of the case; but it may commend itself to many who have gone into the subject, and is one which could have occurred to no one before the recent discoveries were made in North Syria and Asia Minor, which are so clearly described by Professor Garstang in his *Land of the Hittites*.



British Fire-Marks.*

COLLECTOR mania takes many forms, and the passion developed in recent years by a few enthusiasts for collecting the fire-marks and fire-plates which used to be affixed to the walls of houses, is by no means the most eccentric of such forms.

the Great Fire—each company maintained its own fire-brigade, and as that brigade was maintained simply for the purpose of protecting and saving the property of the company to which it belonged, and for no other purpose whatever, it was important that means of identification of the company in which the insurance of a burning house had been effected should be at once available. Consequently, the fire-mark of a company was



FIG. I.

In the early days of fire-insurance—the first fire office in London appears to have been started about 1667, immediately after

affixed conspicuously to a wall of each house insured in such company, so that, in the event of a fire taking place, a fire-brigade on arriving could tell at once whether it was a fire which their company was interested in putting out, and, if it was not, could comfortably return to their homes and leave the

* *British Fire - Marks from 1680.* By G. A. Fothergill, M.B. With 60 illustrations by the author. Edinburgh and London: William Green and Sons, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 185. Price 7s. 6d. net.

blazing house to be dealt with by some other brigade, or by other folks, who were interested. It was a primitive system, but it lasted a long time—till near the end of the eighteenth century, indeed, when interchange of assistance became common, and fire-brigades assisted generally in extinguishing fires without regard to the office in which the burning building might be insured. The

to houses; and although up to about twenty years ago a large number of the older houses in both town and country retained these old plates, yet the development of the collecting hobby has, within the last ten years, pretty well stripped them all.

A good deal has been written about the early days of fire-insurance, including fragmentary accounts of the history of fire-marks



FIG. 2.

fire-mark was no longer needed for identification purposes—the mark was usually stamped, painted, or pierced with the policy number—and appears to have been replaced by the fire-plate, which usually bore no number, and really served no other purpose than that of advertisement.

About fifty years or so ago most of the Fire Insurance Companies had given up the practice of affixing these advertisement plates

and plates in insurance and other periodicals and records; but the comely volume before us is the first attempt to deal with the subject as a whole and in anything like a comprehensive fashion. Mr. Fothergill has been fortunate in having access to several large collections, and has turned his opportunities to excellent account. His text sketches the history, the literature, and even the poetry of fire-marks—Cowper alludes to the “hand-in-

hand insurance plates" in his poem "Friendship," and there is humorous reference to fire-offices and their engines in the famous *Rejected Addresses* of the brothers Smith—and he gives some account of collectors and their collections, besides detailed descriptions of and notes on the numerous specimens illustrated. On pp. 23-25 there are some amusing anecdotes of the semi-felonious

kind of frieze, quaint and decorative, and can be taken down and looked at all over at any moment when required." A third collector on a large scale has kept his specimens just as he acquired them, uncleaned of encrusted smoke and dirt, and has draped all four walls of a large room with these pieces of old metal. "There are," says Mr. Fothergill, "between four and



FIG. 3.

methods by which some collectors have obtained their treasures.

Fire-plates are not exactly things of beauty, and are certainly not easy to display effectively. One collector, we are told, mounts his marks on wooden shields—a practice which Mr. Fothergill deprecates; another "nails his collection of marks and plates in two rows up against a cream distemper wall, above a picture rail. There they rest as a

five hundred of them, including a collection of foreign and colonial plates. Suspended from the top of each wall are five or six rows of picture rails, and hanging by a piece of string from each of these are the marks and plates. Without taking them down, one can handle and turn each round at leisure. *En masse*, they present a somewhat weird, yet interesting appearance."

There are many of us to whom such a

collection would make no appeal; but one collector's meat is apt to be another's poison. The impartial reviewer may certainly express an emphatic opinion that Mr. Fothergill has done good service in exploring this section of curiosity land, and in issuing so useful a handbook to its byways. His numerous drawings, accurate in detail and skilful in execution, will be found very useful by all who are interested in the subject, and, even in the eyes of the unsympathetic, may be found to go some way to justify that interest.

We are kindly allowed to reproduce three quaint examples in these pages. Fig. 1 shows a plate of the Bristol Fire Office (1769-1839), the design on which—a ship dimidiated with a castle—is evidently intended for the Bristol coat of arms. Fig. 2 is a small quaint lead of the Dundee Office, established in 1782, which bears, says Mr. Fothergill, "the arms of the Royal Burgh of Dundee upon it: *azure, a pot of growing lilies, argent.*" Fig. 3 shows a plate of the Protector Fire Office, which was established in London in 1825, took over the Beacon in 1827, and was itself merged in the Phoenix in 1835. The quaint design on this copperplate shows a fireman in tall hat playing on the flames, with a bridge and house in the background.

We may mention that, besides the ordinary edition, the book has been issued in an *édition de luxe*, limited to 100 copies (price 15s.), printed throughout on Japanese vellum, and bound in the colours (sky-blue and lemon-yellow) of an old Insurance Company.

G. L. A.



Monastic Library Catalogues and Inventories.

By THOMAS WILLIAM HUCK.

I. FOREIGN—WESTERN EUROPEAN.

DURING the early days of Christianity, monastic life began in the vast solitudes of Thebais, in Upper Egypt. The essential principle of Monachism, or Monasticism, is seclusion with a view to attaining a higher ideal than is possible in

ordinary social life. This aiming at an ideal is common to all monastic life, whether it be amongst the Brahmans, Buddhists, Judaists, Moslems, or Christians. Seclusion may be adopted as a means for solitary contemplation, for the association of persons with kindred ideas to the exclusion of all others, or for the association of persons with a view to the regeneration of society.

Whatever the form of monasticism, aids to reflection appear to be essential. It is not surprising, then, that literature, and more especially devotional literature, was encouraged in the monasteries almost from their birth. All the monastic rules agreed in authorizing the study of literature. The oldest of all—that of St. Pachomius—required that every monk should be able to read and write: "Omnino nullus erit in monasterio qui non discat litteras et de Scripturis aliquid teneat" (*Reg. S. Pacom.*, V., Alb. de Broglie, iii. 104).

The rule of St. Benedict assigned to every monk four hours daily for study or reading. A rule formulated about a century after St. Benedict's stated that the monks were to study until they reached the age of fifty: "Usque ad quinquagenariam ætatem litteras meditari" (c. 50; cf. Mabillon, *Traité des études monastiques*, 1691, pp. 43, 44; and *Réflexions sur la réponse de M. l'abbé de la Trappe au Traité des études monastiques*, 1693, vol. i., p. 59). St. Jerome wrote to his disciple: "Nunquam de manu et oculis recedat liber" (*Epist. ad Rustic.*). The Venerable Bede mentioned the pleasures of learning in a letter quoted by Mabillon: "Semper aut discere, aut docere, aut scribere dulce habui" (*Epist. ad Accam*; see Mabillon, *Traité des Études*, p. 80).

With such unanimous praise of reading, there was naturally a demand for literature which resulted in the formation of libraries. We learn from Eusebius that libraries existed in connection with monasteries at a very early date. In his *Ecclesiastical History to the Year 324 of the Christian Era*, he says: "Many learned men of the Church also flourished in these times, of whom we may easily find epistles, which they wrote to one another, still extant. These have been also preserved for us in the library of Ælia, which was built by Alexander, who was Bishop there. From this we have also been able to

collect materials for our present work. Of these Beryllus has left us, together with epistles and treatises, also different kinds of works written with elegance and taste. But he was Bishop of Bostra in Arabia."

This library at Ælia, or Jerusalem, was founded about A.D. 212. Cassiodorus collected books for the monastery of Vivarium about the middle of the sixth century. In his work on orthography he gave a list of twelve works he had consulted whilst compiling it.

Many comparatively early lists or inventories are still extant. The late Mr. J. Willis Clark, in his *Care of Books* (1901), traces the development of catalogues, together with the use of the various fittings, from the earliest times. There is no surer key to the standard of culture in any age than an acquaintance with the books read during that age. The early lists or inventories of the monastic libraries thus form a clue to the culture of the monks, and prove themselves of immense historical value.

There is extant a catalogue of 400 books in the library of the monastery at St. Gall in the time of the Abbot Gozbert, about A.D. 816. This monastery had been founded by Gallus, Mang, and Theodore, about A.D. 614. In the tenth century the invasion of the Huns caused the monks, who at that time zealously guarded their library, to remove it to the Abbey of Reichenau for safe custody. The library could then, according to Mabillon, Baluze, and other authorities, boast the finest and most exact collection of manuscripts in existence. They had, besides the usual Latin works, both Greek and Hebrew manuscripts. Hebrew manuscripts could be obtained wherever there was a Jewish community, but Greek manuscripts were very scarce in Western Europe prior to the Renaissance. When the works which had been sent to Reichenau for safety were returned, some of the best had been replaced by comparatively worthless works, so that, whilst the number of volumes returned was correct, there was a considerable loss in value owing to substitutions. Despite this loss, the library flourished till about A.D. 1200. The successive additions to the library have been enumerated by Ratpert and Ekkehard in *De Casibus S. Galli*, a chronicle com-

menced by Ratpert of Thurgovia in the tenth century, continued by Ekkehard IV. to the eleventh, by Burkhard to the twelfth, and by Conrade de Pfeffers to the thirteenth. This chronicle was published, it is said with many inaccuracies, by Goldast in the first volume of his *Alamannicarum rerum Scriptores aliquot vetusti*, 1606.

A description of the monastery from this book, together with two excellent plans, one of which was copied from a plan in the library at St. Gall, was published in the *Archæological Journal* for 1848 (vol. v., pp. 85-117).

The catalogue of Pfeffers was reprinted by Arx in his *Histoire de S. Gall*, I., 295. Besides entries of the Latin classics, it contains entries under Aristotle, Homer, and Theocritus. Greek was studied as early as the tenth century at St. Gall. The monastery here seems to have gradually deteriorated from about A.D. 1200, and the library appears to have been neglected. When Poggio Bracciolini visited Constance as Apostolic Secretary to the Council in 1414, he took the opportunity to visit St. Gall. Here he discovered the *Institutions* of Quintilian, previously known only through a defective copy discovered at Florence by Petrarch in 1350. Poggio transcribed Quintilian in the remarkably brief space of thirty-two days, and immediately despatched his copy to Lionardo Bruni. Poggio complained of the way the library was housed, in a foul and obscure dungeon at the bottom of a tower. The books were covered with dust and filth, the accumulation of generations.

To return to Reichenau. Four catalogues of the Abbey Library there were written during the years 820-850. The first was a general list of the contents of the library extending to 822; two were lists of works transcribed and added to the library; and the last was a list of additions acquired chiefly by donation. These lists were all printed by Neugart in his *Episcopatus Constantiensis Alamannicus*. Reichenau suffered extensively by fire in 1006; this practically demoralized the whole establishment. Under the abbacy of Frederick of Wartenberg, 1428-1453, the library again prospered, as evidenced by the catalogue of that time. His successors, however, did not take an

interest in the library, which fell into neglect. The surviving manuscripts from this once famous library are to be seen at the University Library at Heidelberg and at the Ducal Library of Carlsruhe. Poggio Bracciolini had unearthed some treasures at Reichenau about the time he visited St. Gall. He also visited Weingarten with similar results.

The catalogue of the library at the Abbey of St. Riquier was included in an inventory of the property of the community made by order of Lewis le Debonnaire in the year 831. It was printed in 1661 in D'Achery's *Spicilegium*, IV., 482-486, and reprinted in Edward's *Memoirs of Libraries*, I., 297-301.

The catalogue of the library at Bobbio in Italy was compiled in the tenth century. Bobbio was celebrated for its palimpsests. The catalogue was printed by Lodovico Antonio Muratori in *Antiquitates Italice Medii Aevi, sive Dissertationes de Moribus Italici Populi, ab Inclinatione Romani Imperii usque ad annum*, 1500, six vols., fol. 1738-43. *Vide* vol. iii., 817-824.

An examination of the monastic library catalogues shows that the reading of the monks was not confined to theology. As an example, there appears on a list of books distributed to the monks at Farfa, in accordance with a rule applying the *Consuetudines* of Cluny to this Italian abbey in the year 1009, Titus Livius alongside of Augustine and the Venerable Bede.

A list of works in the library at Monte Cassino, during the time of Gregory VII., 1073-1087, was printed in Pierre Diacre's history of that monastery. From this list it appears that the library possessed a very representative collection of the poets and historians. Some writers affirm that under the Abbot Didier, a friend of Gregory VII., the library at Monte Cassino possessed the richest collection it was possible to find. The Abbot Didier caused Cicero's *De Natura Deorum*, Ovid's *Fasti*, Horace and Seneca, to be transcribed for the library. His friend, Archbishop Alfano, a monk of Monte Cassino, quotes in his works Plato, Aristotle, Varro, Cicero, Virgil, and Apuleius. The Abbey of Monte Cassino had been founded in 528 by St. Benedict, whose rule, formulated the following year, provided for

regular study. At its zenith it was a great centre of learning, but by the time of Bocaccio's visit the library had been degraded, grass was sprouting on the windows, and the books and benches were thick with dust. Valuable books were cut to pieces by the monks to make psalters and charms. The books were not valued, in fact the monks were in blissful ignorance of their value. Fortunately some of the treasures were preserved.

To return to a contemporary of the Abbot Didier, Diemude, a nun, at Wessobrunn in Bavaria, undertook to transcribe a quantity of works which would seem quite an undertaking to many modern readers. The list, which contains thirty-one works, was printed by Bernard Pezsius in the first volume of his *Thesaurus Anecdotorum Novissimus, seu Veterum Monumentorum præcipue Ecclesiasticorum et Germanicis potissimum Bibliothecæ eruta Collectio*, and is reprinted in Edward's *Memoirs*, I., 322-323. The nuns were quite as sedulous as the monks in transcribing books and forming libraries. Montalembert, in his *Monks of the West*, V., 136, says: "They brought to the work a dexterity, an elegance, and an assiduity which the monks themselves could not attain, and we owe to them some of the most beautiful specimens of the marvellous caligraphy of the period."

Diemude had become a professed nun at an early age. The volumes she transcribed are enumerated in a list written by herself in a *plenarius*. The number of works enumerated was forty-five, but fourteen of these having disappeared, the list was reduced to thirty-one; of these only fifteen volumes remained at the sequestration of the monastery early in the nineteenth century. These were taken to Munich, where a specimen of the writing was reproduced by Hefner with a view to identifying any other specimens of Diemude's work still in existence. Another Bavarian nun, contemporary with Diemude, who was celebrated as a scribe, was Leukardis. She was of Scottish descent and was conversant with Greek, Latin, and German. Laiupold established an anniversary in her memory (*vide* Wattenbach, W., *Schriftwesen im Mittelalter*, second edition, 1875, p. 374).

Edwards also mentions Othlonus, an eleventh-century monk of St. Emmeram at

Ratisbon, who gave an account of his original compositions in his book, *De ipsius tentationibus, varia fortuna, et scriptis*. The early catalogues of the library at St. Emmeram were arranged in the same order as the book-cases in which the books were shelved. Books on different subjects were given different cases, and in this way a rudimentary system of classification was established.

This arrangement was adopted in the catalogues as late as 1460; but Dionysius Menger, some forty years later, divided his catalogue into three divisions, the first vellum manuscripts, the second paper manuscripts, and the third printed books. The books in these divisions were lettered and numbered.

The catalogue of the library of the monastery of Pomposia in Italy, as it was in the eleventh century, was found in the library of the Duke of Modena by Fontanini, by whom it was communicated to Montfaucon. It was printed in Edwards's *Memoirs*, I., 278-281. The catalogues of the libraries at Lorsch, Orbais, Corbie, Fulda, Nonantula, and other monastic libraries were given by Cardinal Mai in the fifth volume of his *Spicilegium Romanum*, 1839-1842. In 1638 four hundred of the choicest manuscripts were removed from Corbie to St. Germain-des-Prés. The remainder were divided after 1794 between the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, and the town library of Amiens.

Magnaldi Ziegelbauer, in his *Observationes literariæ ordinis S. Benedicti*, Aug. Vindelic., 1784, 4 vols., folio, gave some interesting lists of the books in the libraries at St. Michael of Bamberg, at Benedictbeuren, at St. Albans, and at other monasteries.

Edwards printed a copy of the catalogue of the library at Corvey on the Weser, as it was at the end of the eleventh or beginning of the twelfth century, in his *Memoirs*, I., 239-246. He gave another list, 250-258, showing the contents of the same library at the end of the eighteenth century.

The literary fame of Corvey rests chiefly upon the discovery there of the first six books of the *Annals* of Tacitus in 1508. The manuscript of this work, when discovered, was sent from Westphalia to Rome, where it was acquired by Giovanni de Medici. The library at Corvey which suffered severely

during the Reformation, was presented by the Westphalian Government to the University at Marburg in 1811. The works that eventually reached the University were fully described in Dr. Hermann's *Catalogue of the Marburg Library*, issued in 1838, and in the supplement which appeared in 1841.

Johann Trittenheim, Tritheim, or Tritheimius, Abbot of Sponheim, undertook to catalogue the abbey library about 1502, but the catalogue is not known to be extant now.

The library contained about 1,646 volumes, and the catalogue was to be classed according to languages. There is a fragmentary list of about forty Greek codices, which has been printed by J. Busæus in his *Paralipomena Opusculorum Petri Blesensis ei Jo. Tritheimii aliorumque nuper in typographico Moguntino*, 777-794.

Jerome had compiled notices of some Christian writers and their works, which Gennadius had continued. Tritheim compiled a catalogue of Church writers about 1492, and in 1545 Conrad Gesner printed a larger work entitled *Bibliotheca Universalis, sive Catalogus Scriptorum, Lat. Gr. et Hebr. tam. extantium*, Tigur per Chr. Froschoverum. This, as its title signifies, was not confined to ecclesiastical authors. These works are practically the foundations of modern bibliography. They were added to in 1586 by Sixtus of Siena, who compiled a *Bibliotheca Sancta*, an encyclopædia of biblical literature which mentions many early manuscripts not known to be extant at the present time.

The catalogue of the library of the Benedictines at Tegernsee, dated 1483, now preserved at Munich, gives, in addition to the author and title of the work catalogued, the author's *prænomina*, or Christian name, his rank, birthplace, and sometimes his date. The following extract will illustrate this development in bibliographical description:

- FRANCISCI ds. Florentia PETRARCHÆ heremite et poetæ laureati Liber de vita solitaria. E. 53.
 — Secretum de contemptu mundi per modum dialogi cum S. Augustino C. 29. E. 53.
 — Epistola ad solitarium quemdam de laude vitæ ejusdem, et Epistola ipsius solitarii

responsalis ad eundem de dispositione
vitæ suæ. E. 15.

* * * * *
FRIDERICI III. *Imperatoris, Ducis Austriæ*
Scripta metra aliqua ad quendam Papam
et e contra metra responsalia ejusdem
Papæ ad eundem. N. 19, 2°.

The catalogue of the library at the Benedictine Monastery at Fleury, dated 1552, which contained 300 entries, was reprinted in Petzholdt's *Neuer Anzeiger für Bibliographie und Bibliothekswissenschaft*, 1884, Heft 8 und 9.

Cosmo de' Medici is conspicuous as the founder of libraries during the period of the Renaissance. He founded in 1433, during his exile from Florence, the Library of San Giorgio Maggiore. This library was afterwards deposited at Venice. In 1441, when the necessary accommodation was ready at the Convent of San Marco at Florence, Cosmo de' Medici placed 400 of Niccoli's volumes there. Niccolo Niccoli, on his death in 1437, left his books in the care of Cosmo de' Medici. A list of 180 Greek manuscripts owned by the community here was compiled at the end of the fifteenth century.

Cosmo de' Medici built a new abbey at Fiesole which he provided with a library. To do this he commissioned Vespasiano, who set forty-five copyists to work, and thus produced 200 manuscripts in twenty-two months. The libraries which go to form the Medicean collection, now constitute the oldest part of the collection in the Biblioteca Mediceo-Laurenziana.

It is only possible in a short sketch to pass roughly over the catalogues of the monastic libraries of Western Europe; but sufficient has already been said to show that there was a tendency towards the better description of the books catalogued. Much has been written upon the learning and upon the neglect of learning of the monks. Nothing can have a greater effect in correcting errors of judgment on this question than a careful study of the catalogues of the various monastic libraries. The best collection of monastic library catalogues is to be seen in the Royal Library at Munich.

Before surveying the English monastic library catalogues, it is interesting to note that

a kind of literary brotherhood existed at an early date, not only among the monks of one locality, but among the monks of all countries. In this respect, the St. Benedict Biscop, Founder and Abbot of Wearmouth, undertook five sea voyages to search for and purchase books for his abbey, each time returning with a large cargo—

"Libros non paucos vel placito pretio emptos, vel amicorum dono largitos retulit . . . innumeram librorum omnis generis copiam apportavit . . . Bibliothecam quam de Roma nobilissimam copiosissimamque advexerat."

The monastery of St. Josse-sur-Mer was transformed in the ninth century by Loup de Ferrières into a kind of exchange bureau for the trade in books carried on with England (*vide* Lupi Ferrar, *Epist.*, 62, mentioned in Montalembert's *Monks of the West*, V., 139).

(To be concluded.)



All Saints' Church, Milford-on-Sea, Hants.

BY W. RAVENSCROFT, F.S.A.



THE church of All Saints, Milford, Hants, is a problem in itself, and the difficulty of solution is increased, partly by the unsatisfactory treatment it has received at the restorer's hands, and partly from the accretions of stucco and other renderings with which its walls have been covered more or less, both externally and internally.

In order to realize the nature of the problem, it will be necessary to refer to the ground-plan of the church as now existing, which accompanies this article, and this will show at a glance two peculiar features—viz., the method in which the nave has been widened and the lean-to aisles to the western tower.

Probably there are in England other examples of both of these features, but personally I do not call such to mind.

The question naturally arises in both particulars, why was this done? And there

are items in the history and structure of the church which indicate answers, but how far these may be taken as sufficient must at present remain open to a certain, if small, amount of doubt.

Accompanying the ground-plan of the church as at present existing, I have drawn out a conjectural plan of what I imagine the shape of the building was in the latter half of the twelfth century, and if I may be allowed to emphasize the statement that this is—although based on well-marked indications—a hypothesis only, I submit the danger of its invalidating historic facts will be removed.

was nothing more than an unconsecrated mission station. The point, however, is not important, since no part of the present structure, so far as can be ascertained, can have been erected in Aluric's time.

We next find reference to Milford Church in connection with Christchurch Priory, which is about ten miles distant.

In the time of Edward the Confessor Christchurch was called Twynham, and the church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was held by a Dean and College of Secular Canons. In Domesday the double dedication is mentioned.

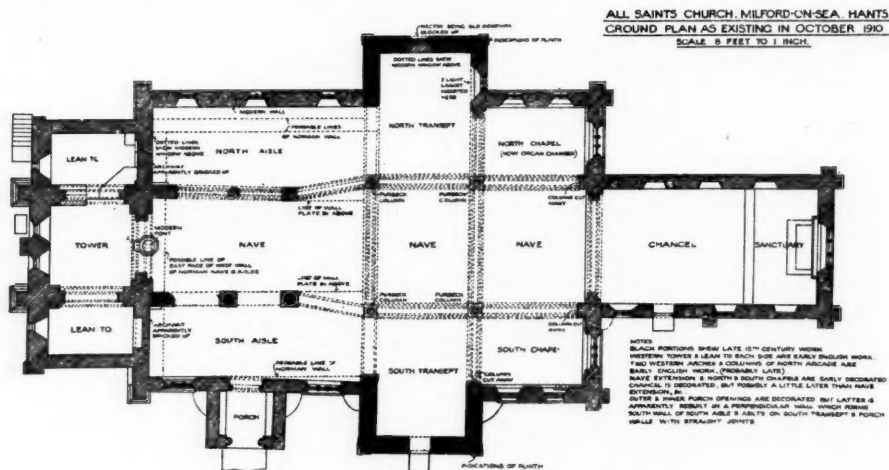


FIG. 1.

Now for some of these facts:

The first mention of Milford occurs in Domesday, and runs as follows:

"*Melleford*.—Aluric holds Milford of the King in exchange for forest land, and Saolt held it of King Edward. It was then assessed at one Hyde, but now at half a Hide only because part of the church land is in the Forest." (Moody's Translation, 1862, p. 54.)

This Aluric was said to have been a physician, and to have obtained permission to build the church in order that he and his successors might be buried in it. This might imply the church of Saxon times (for we have evidence of the existence of such) was not a stone structure and possibly

In the time of Hilary (1150) the Secular College was converted into a Priory of Augustinian Canons, the change being made with the consent of Baldwin de Redvers, to whose ancestor, Richard,* King Henry I. granted the patronage of the church. In the charter to this Richard reference is made to the church of "Hordulla with the Chapel of Melneford." In Baldwin's charter mention is made of the "Church of Mulneford," and in subsequent charters it is spelt "Milneford."

In 1270 Milford paid 7s. 5½d. to the Priory of Christchurch.

The Redvers appear to have held lands

* This Richard was cousin to King Henry I., and died 1137.

and livings extensively in this neighbourhood, and to have been liberal benefactors to Christchurch. Milford being amongst their holdings, it is stated that the church was served by priests from Christchurch, and that the revenues from the parish of Milford went to the Priory.

This is supported from the fact that the first recorded Vicar of Milford was one Walter de Kemeseye, 1339-1347.

The last De Redvers died in 1263, and in 1280 the possessions of the family were alienated to the Crown.

aisle there is a remnant of a Norman abacus returned into the transept, and on each side of the church the arches leading from aisles to transepts appear to be of Transitional character. The thickness of the transept walls also, and the correct position for forming the arms of a cross, all indicate their belonging to the late Norman period. I am aware that this point is not admitted in the "guide-books," which speak of the transept door as in an altered position. No reason for this opinion, however, is given.

Next to the Norman work in point of date

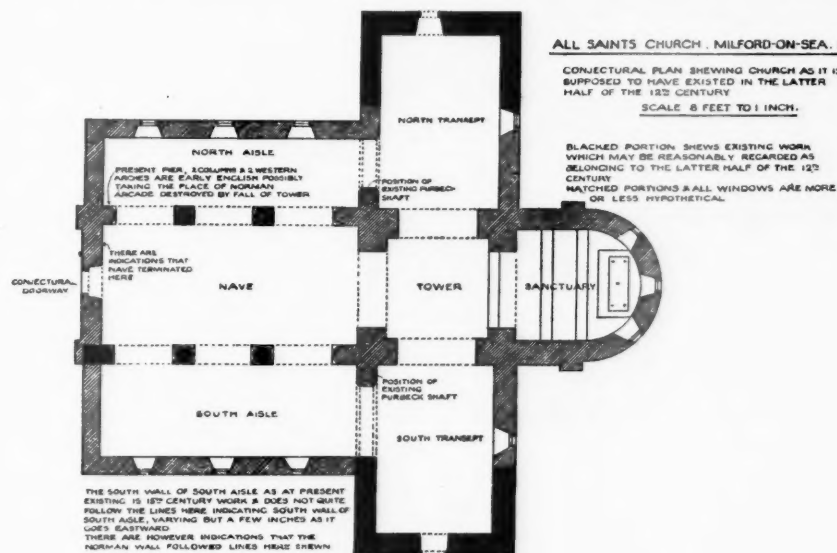


FIG. 2.

Now these men were evidently builders, for to them is due the Castle and Norman house at Christchurch, and as the remains of the Norman church at Milford now existing can be dated about 1161, that date will certainly come within the time of the De Redvers.

These remains consist of the respond, two columns, two arches, and part of a third on the south side of the nave, and a doorway in the centre of the south wall of the south transept.

From all appearances also, these transepts themselves belong to this period, for at the junction of the south transept with the south

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comes the western tower, with its lean-to on either side, the pier at the west end of the north arcade, the two columns east thereof, and the two arches and part of a third spanning these supports.

They are of rude Early English work, and appear to correspond in point of date with the western tower and its lean-to on either side, already mentioned. They may possibly be a few years later. Then comes the great alteration, when the church seems to have been considerably enlarged, and this consists in widening out the nave, throwing arches across the transepts, building north and south

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chapels beyond the transepts, lengthening the nave, and, finally, erecting the chancel. There is a little later work, to which reference will be made hereafter, but the period at which this great alteration must have been made would be from about 1272 onwards, into the first half of the fourteenth century. This coincides with the time when the De Redvers estates passed to the Crown.

The whole of the arches to transepts, half of those to chapels, and half the Transitional and Early English arches at east end of aisles, are supported upon four dwarf Purbeck shafts, with early Decorated Purbeck caps and bases, and the chamfered orders of each arch (for there are no mouldings on them except in labels) die upon a cylinder imposed on each of these columns, intersecting in a most curious fashion just where each approaches the cylinder.

The easternmost arch of each arcade between nave and aisles is twisted outwards just after leaving the older work, and the labels clearly indicate how much is of the earlier, and how much of the later, period.

Indeed, they point definitely to the substitution of Decorated arches for earlier ones at the east end of each arcade.

The wall-plates and cornices on each side above, however, are not so diverted, but are carried on straight, and terminate against the first of three arches which span the nave, the two westernmost of which are carried over from the Purbeck columns on the north side to those on the south, the third arch being the chancel arch. How far the straightness of the wall-plates and cornices is modern it is difficult to say; the present nave roof, however, is modern.

Now if for a moment we may again be allowed to speculate, the question arises what can be the meaning of all this extraordinary arrangement, except that at one time there were massive piers where the Purbeck shafts now stand which carried a Central Tower.

The difficulty standing in the way of this conclusion is that if there were still existing in the early part of the thirteenth century a tower at the crossing, why was another erected at the west end of the church at that time, while if we suppose that the west end tower was erected subsequently to the fall or demo-

lition of the Central Tower, why was nothing done in place of the latter for another fifty years at least? This delay might, indeed, have occurred, but it seems strange and somewhat unlikely.

On the other hand, it is almost equally difficult to conclude there were two towers of any sort of height to a parish church of moderate dimensions. True it is, Wimborne Minster has two such towers, Christchurch probably had the same; but in each of these cases the central tower would be Norman and the Western ones fifteenth-century work, and both are quite large churches.

Whatever speculation there may be as to this, one thing must be tolerably certain—viz., that at the east end of the nave arcades there must have been massive piers, and these would scarcely have been built unless for the support of work above of some considerable weight. The only way out of the difficulty appears to be to conclude there was a central tower, but that it was very low, probably rising but a little above the ridges of roofs abutting on it, and that before it fell, or was demolished for the late thirteenth-century work, the western tower was built, it may be, for the purpose of a peal of bells.

The general plan of the church, moreover, suggests its having been at one time a regular cruciform church of Norman type, and probably with an apsidal chancel.

And the curious way in which the nave widens out, so as to enable the Purbeck piers to pick up the arches connecting aisles with transepts, together with the increased span and altered character of the easternmost arch of each nave arcade, all seem to point to an attempt to surmount the difficulty caused by substituting light columns for heavy piers.

(To be concluded.)



The Filling-in of the Eastern Ditch at Oliver's Camp, near Devizes.

BY ALBANY F. MAJOR.

THE *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine* for June, 1908 (vol. xxxiv., p. 408) contains an account, by Mrs. M. E. Cunningham, of "Oliver's Camp," Devizes, and of excavations carried out there in July and August, 1907, by herself and her husband, Mr. B. H. Cunningham, F.S.A. Scot., Hon. Curator of the Devizes Museum.

From the pottery found, the investigators consider that the camp is pre-Roman, but later than the Bronze Age, and they are inclined to ascribe it to the Late Celtic people of the Early Iron Age. The entrance presented interesting features, traces being found which seem to point to the former existence of gates or barriers across it. But what we especially wish to call attention to is the way in which the eastern ditch has been filled in, and the theories put forward to account for this. The camp is on a promontory of the chalk downs running out towards the west, and is protected by the steep escarpment of the hill everywhere but on the east, where its abuts on the open down. On this side, therefore, the rampart was higher, and the ditch deeper than on the other faces. All round the camp the ditch is now nearly filled up, mostly by natural silting. In the eastern ditch, however, which originally was 13 feet to 14 feet deep, the usual chalky silt only occupies the first five feet from the bottom. Above this is a band of clayey material, full of snail-shells, and about a foot deep, apparently an old surface. Above this again, for another five feet or so, the ditch is filled in with a loose gravelly chalk rubble right up to the present turf line. This filling is of the same character throughout, and differs entirely from the chalky silt found at the bottom.

The conclusion come to is that the upper portion of the ditch must at some period have been purposely filled in, and we think that there can be no doubt that this theory is correct. Fragments of Roman or Romano-

British pottery were found scattered through this rubble filling, while below the old surface mark there were found a few fragments of Late Celtic type. No later relics were mingled with the Roman remains in the rubble above the old surface line, and nothing Roman was found in the chalky silt below. No snail-shells were found in the chalk rubble. The suggestion is clear that in Roman or Romano-British times, when the lower part of the ditch to the depth of some five or six feet was already silted up, and covered with a surface deposit, the remaining upper portion of the ditch was purposely filled in at one and the same time to within a foot or two of the ground-level. The following suggestions are put forward in Mrs. Cunningham's paper to account for this peculiar feature, which has not, so far as we are aware, at present being observed in any other camp that has been explored :

The explorers of Worlebury, that great pre Roman stronghold on the Bristol Channel, came to the conclusion that the bulwarks there had been overthrown, and the ditches as far as possible filled up, after the place was taken by assault by the Romans. May not in some degree a similar fate have overtaken this Wiltshire stronghold? This eastern side is the weak one of the camp; and if the defences on this side were destroyed, the rest would be of no avail. Perhaps this is why the ditches on the other sides show only natural silting in.

A less romantic, but on the whole much more probable, reason for the filling-in of the ditch is that a large open ditch such as this, even in its partially silted-up state, would have been a constant source of danger to cattle; for they would be very liable to fall into it, especially young cattle, if stampeding when frightened or excited. Whoever owned many cattle on these downs may have found that in the long-run it was cheaper to fill the ditch in than to leave it open, and possibly the people who lived at the Roman settlement at the foot of the hill may have done this for the safety of their herds. The ditches on the other side, then already partly silted up, would have been scarcely deep enough to be dangerous. For whatever reason the ditch was obliterated, it is curious that the rampart was not destroyed to fill it. It has been suggested that, after the camp was given up as a military stronghold, the enclosure may have been found useful for herding cattle, or for other purposes, and that the rampart, probably then stockaded, was retained for this reason.

Neither of these theories will, we think, bear examination. As the writer points out, the obvious way to fill up the ditch would have been by throwing over the rampart into it, and this method would certainly have

been adopted had the object been to destroy the camp as a stronghold. But if the object had been to make the ditch safe for cattle, while retaining the rampart, this would have been most easily done by cutting away the edge of the fosse along the counterscarp till the ditch was partially filled up, and the angle reduced to a gentle slope. As we are told that the ground outside the eastern ditch at Oliver's camp slopes gently away from the ditch, this would have presented no difficulty. In neither case is it in the least likely that material to fill the ditch would have been brought from a distance. There is nothing to show whence this material was obtained, but that it was brought from an inhabited site is clear from the pottery present. The Roman settlement referred to as lying at the foot of the hill is over 300 feet below the camp, and some 400 yards or more away from its eastern side. It is suggested that the eastern side of the camp may at one time have been strengthened by an outer rampart and ditch, now obliterated by agricultural operations; but even if this theory is right, the presence of the Roman pottery renders it very unlikely that such an outer rampart can have been used to fill the eastern ditch. Further, if the object of filling-in the ditch had been to safeguard grazing stock, we should almost certainly have found the same consideration at work elsewhere, and there would be many instances of camps in which the ditch had been similarly filled in. At present, however, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham have been unable to find a single similar case.

These considerations point, we think, to some other cause for the laborious filling-in of the eastern ditch of Oliver's camp.

Such a cause would be found, and all the peculiar features of the case would be accounted for, if we suppose that the camp had at some period during Roman or Romano-British times been the object of military operations, in the course of which the eastern ditch was filled in to facilitate assault on the vulnerable side of the camp. In such a case it would have been necessary to bring the materials from a distance, so that the work could be done suddenly, and without warning to the defenders. Such materials would naturally have been obtained

from waste-ground and rubbish-heaps in the neighbourhood of the position occupied by the attacking force. This would explain the presence of fragments of broken pottery. With a force of archers and slingers posted to keep down the rain of missiles from the defenders of the rampart, and perhaps with the help of some such siege contrivance as the classic "testudo" for their protection, all the men available could have been employed in bringing up the material in baskets and throwing it into the ditch, and the filling-in would be done very speedily.

It may be objected that, in this case, to fill up the whole length of the ditch seems needless labour, as a storming-party could have made its attack at one or more selected points. But if sufficient men were available, it would be good strategy to compel the besieged to spread their resistance along their whole front, instead of allowing them to concentrate it on particular points of attack. We may safely say that such a mode of assault, if the attacking force were sufficiently numerous, could only end in the ditch being at last filled, and the way cleared for the storming of the rampart—unless, indeed, the besieged surrendered to avoid the inevitable before the work was complete.

To find a record of the siege work of such early days in these islands would be of so great interest that the theory here set forth is likely to be subjected to very close and critical examination, if, indeed, the tendency is not to dismiss it forthwith as too fantastic to be entertained. We submit, however, that there is nothing in it which is inherently improbable, and that it accounts fully and satisfactorily for all the otherwise inexplicable features of the case.

Among the finds during the excavations is one which is described as "an iron object of unknown use." From the illustration of this, which is given in Mrs. Cunningham's paper (Fig. 6), it would appear to be, as pointed out to me by the Rev. C. W. Whistler, a very evident "calthrop." From its position and depth (*i.e.*, about 3 feet 6 inches below the present surface of the ditch at the south-eastern angle of the camp), it seems doubtful if it can be in any way connected with the filling-in of the eastern ditch. Mr. Whistler, however, suggests that, if it can be ascribed to the

same date, it might belong to some system of obstruction placed at the angle of the ditch to hinder a sudden flank movement against the weaker defences on the southern face of the camp.

I ought to add, in conclusion, that (though I have not personally visited Oliver's Camp), besides studying Mrs. Cunningham's paper, which goes into full detail, I am fortunate enough to have had the features dealt with above described to me by Mr. H. St. George Gray, of Taunton Museum, who visited the site and assisted in the identification of the pottery discovered. He is not, however, in any way responsible for the theory here put forward.



The London Signs and their Associations.

BY J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

(Continued from vol. xlvii., p. 459.)

THE *Buck*, or, as it more often occurs, the *Golden Buck*, seems to have been a sign derived from the dexter supporter of the arms of the Curriers' Company—namely, a buck proper, attired and hoofed or, and indicating the trade relationship of the publisher and the leather-dresser. So early as 1688, however, Mr. Price says that a goldsmith called Sommers was here, and that Parker and Cradock were also goldsmiths at this sign in 1712; but I think he must be mistaken in saying that he has seen it called the Roebuck, for the Roebuck is described in an advertisement of 1742 as being between the two Pinchbecks,* who were on the north side of Fleet Street, while the present number, 53, the site, as identified by Mr. Price, of the Golden Buck, is on the south side. This sign was more generally known as the "Golden Buck," q.v.

The *Buck* in Paternoster Row, the sign of another bookseller, J. Buckland, appears to have been adopted in allusion to the name. Buckland published here a theological Puritan

nightmare called *Earth's Groans*, addressed to the Children of Adam the First, by Duncan Campbell; and *Scripture Marks of Salvation*, by Risdon Darracott, both in 1756.

The *Buck and Ball* was the sign, in 1658, of Edward Hollingshead in Friday Street, Cheapside.

The *Buck and Sun*, vide the *Golden Buck*.

The *Buck-skin Breeches* was the sign of a leather-seller in Barnaby Street, Southwark.*

The *Bucket*, or milk-pail, was the sign of Joseph Collet, presumably a dairyman, in Aldersgate Street.†

The *Bucket and Truck*, No. 7, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's Churchyard. According to the *Topographical Record*, one Bundy was (1760?) a portmanteau, leather fire-bucket, and hose-truck maker (vol. iv.).

The *Buckthorn Tree* was the sign of William Blackwell in Covent Garden, where, in 1775, he sold, amongst other remedies, "blackthorn and elder berries, leeches and vipers." The buckthorn is a prickly bush, or low tree, common in hedges, with oval, pointed, sawed leaves. The flowers are male and female upon different plants, small, and in clusters upon simple peduncles. The calyx is funnel-shaped, divided into four spreading segments. The stamina are usually four only. It produces a round, black berry containing four seeds, which was formerly deemed the most excellent of vegetable purges when made into syrup of buckthorn. But its use is now discouraged. It was left out of the British Pharmacopœia about twenty years ago, being considered an unsuitable and painful remedy; but, in spite of this, poor people will continue to believe in it. The Hackney coroner, in 1901, stated that he once heard of a chemist being asked for "syrup of foxes' lungs." The viper was also used medicinally, among other extraordinary uses being to hang the head of one round the neck to cure a quinsy.

The *Buffalo Tavern* was situated in the once extremely fashionable quarter of London, Bloomsbury Square:

"Saturday next being the Birth-Day of the Lord John Russel, only Brother to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, who then enters into the 24th Year of his Age, a splendid

* Bagford, Harleian Collection 5,996, No. 77.

† Beaufoy Tokens, No. 86.

* *Daily Advertiser*, June 15 and 28, 1742.

Dinner is order'd to be prepared at the *Buffeloe* Tavern in Bloomsbury-Square, for his Lordship's Town Tenants, Tradesmen, &c. at his Expence."

The only surviving instance of this sign is at 87, Long Alley, E.C.

The *Buffalo's Head* was one of the numerous and "well-accustom'd" taverns that clustered round the Royal Exchange:

"To be LETT

And enter'd upon immediately,

A GOOD accustom'd Tavern, known by the Name of the *Buffalo's Head* in Threadneedle-Street, in good Repair, and well furnish'd for a Vintner, etc."*

"These are to acquaint the Customers and Friends of

THEO. PERKINS

THAT he has retaken his late Dwelling House, the *Buffalo's Head* Tavern in Threadneedle-Street, where they may be assur'd of an entire fresh Stock of the best Wines, etc."†

In 1696 a Mr. Collet was the landlord.‡

In the middle of the eighteenth century simony blossomed as the rose, though the desert of the impecunious may not have rejoiced:

"ANY Gentleman that has a Living in London, or within ten Miles, not less than £200 a Year, that is willing to change, may have one of a greater Value about seventy Miles from London, in a pleasant Country, and a good Neighbourhood.

"A perpetual Advowson, or next Presentation of a Living, not less than £150 a Year, is wanted, with an immediate Resignation, for which the following Price will be given, viz. nine Years and a half for the Advowson, and four Years and three quarters for the next Presentation.

"Land Security is wanted in Middlesex for 400l 500l or 600l.

"A genteel Place of 1000l Value to be sold

"Any Persons that the above may suit,

* *Daily Advertiser*, December 21, 1741.

† *Ibid.*, July 10, 1742.

‡ *Topographical Record*, vol. v., p. 184.

are desir'd to direct for Mr. Robert Lynwood, at his House next Door to the *Buffalo's Head* in Oxford-Road; or at Jack's Coffee-House in Dean-Street, near Soho-Square."*

There was a *Buffalo's Head* at the corner of Newman Street (No. 39, Oxford Street), an ironmonger's, in 1785.†

The *Bugle Horn*—i.e., the horn of the bugle or wild-ox, to distinguish it from other horns which served as signs—the (Hart's) Horn and the (Stag's) Horn—was the sign of a tavern near St. George's Church in the Borough:

Here boon companion, give me leave to warn you
Look sharp's the word, *Fœnum* habet in Cornu!
The fawning Miscreant that owns this home
Preys upon all his guests that hither come.‡

The *Bull*.—It is highly probable that signs often had their origin in the popular belief in astrology. In Ben Jonson's *Alchemist* the following dialogue occurs:

Face. What say you to his Constellation, Doctor, the Balance?

Sub. No, that is stale and common:
A Townsman born in Taurus, gives the Bull.
Or the Bull's head: in Aries, the Ram,
A poor device.§

The most famous *Bull Inn* in London was the Bishopsgate coaching-house with that sign, the courtyard of which, as the Bull Theatre, was the scene of the early representations of Shakespeare's plays, the "properties" for which are said to have been kept by Sir Henry Tylney, twenty-seven years Master of the Revels, in the muniment-room over the gate of the Priory of St. John in Clerkenwell. The yard of the Bull supplied a stage to our early actors before Burbage and his fellows obtained a patent from Queen Elizabeth for erecting a permanent building for theatrical entertainment.|| There is a card in the Banks Collection of Shop-bills in the British Museum showing the courtyard of this once thriving stage for coaches, as it was in 1814. The coaches that succeeded the play-actors plied

* *Daily Advertiser*, December 12, 1741.

† Banks' Collection, "Admission-Tickets," portfolio 1.

‡ *The Vade-Mecum for Maltworms*, circa 1700. See, further, *History of Signboards*.

§ *Alchemist*, Act II., Scene 1.

|| Collier's *Annals of the Stage*, vol. viii., p. 298.

the Essex Road to Norwich, Bury St. Edmunds, Lynn, Heningham, Sudbury, Braintree, from the Bull, though the coach started also from the Green Dragon in Bishopsgate, a few doors away, picking up passengers and parcels at the Bull. The Bull is associated with memories of Old Hobson the carrier :

... messenger of grief
Perhaps to thousands, and of joy to some.

"Hobson's choice" was, on the authority of *Spectator*, No. 509, the first horse in his stables that came in turn for the one who hired it, thus securing the horses a fair treatment all round. It was, for the hirer, the first horse that was available, or none, saith old Hobson. This was his motto, and thence the adage.

During the first half of the eighteenth century, the Essex Road, traversed by coaches from the Bull in Bishopsgate and the Bull in Whitechapel, was, like the other great approaches to the capital, infested by mounted highwaymen, either singly or in small bodies. Paragraphs innumerable appear in the prints of the period, describing robberies committed upon travellers and the mails, and sanguinary encounters were frequent. Few travelled by coach without being well-armed, and Sir Francis Wronghead's manner of accomplishing a journey to London was not unusual. Two strong cart-horses were added to the four old geldings that drew the ponderous family carriage which was laden at the top with trunks and boxes, while seven persons and a lap-dog were stowed within. The danger of famine was averted by a travelling larder of baskets of plum-cakes, Dutch gingerbread, Cheshire cheese, Naples biscuits, neat's tongues, and cold-boiled beef; the risk of sickness was provided for by bottles of usquebaugh, black-cherry brandy, cinnamon water, sach, tent, and strong beer; while the convoy was protected by a basket-hilted sword, a Turkish cimeter, an old blunderbuss, a bag of bullets, and a great horn of gunpowder.* Coach proprietors would, for obvious reasons, "sing slow" about such drawbacks to travelling in their advertisements, but occasionally, to reinstate the confidence of the public, they were constrained to allude to such

* *Vide* amusing picture of the manners of this time in *The Provoked Husband*; or, *A Journey to London*, by Sir John Vanbrugh.

"inconvenience," as will be seen by the following interesting account of a day's coaching from the Bull :

*"The NORWICH Stage-Coach,
That goes the Essex Road,*

SETS out from the *Bull Inn* in Bishopsgate-Street, London, on Monday the 5th instant, and goes in three Days, and will continue going from the said Inn every Monday and Wednesday during the Winter. The Lynn Stage-Coach, that goes the Essex Road, sets out from the aforesaid Inn on Wednesday the 7th instant and goes in three Days, and will continue going every Wednesday during the Winter. The St. Edmund's Bury and Sudbury Stage-Coaches, in two Days, and the Braintree Stage-Coach, in one Day, set out from the aforesaid Inn on Monday the 5th instant, and will continue going every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, during the Winter. Perform'd by

*Alexander Appleyard,
Benjamin Pottinger,
Thomas Goodchild,
St. George Norman.*

"N.B. To prevent the being under the same Inconvenience that attended the Stage-Coaches to the abovesaid Towns last Winter, that is, their going from London so early in the Morning, and their getting to their Inns so late, by which the Coaches were often robb'd, and the Passengers very much fatigued, the above Stage-Coaches do not set out from London till Seven o'clock in the Morning, and will be perform'd with five Sets of Horses to Norwich, five Sets of Horses to Lynn, four Sets of Horses to Bury, three Sets of Horses to Sudbury, two Sets of Horses to Braintree, and by the Conveniency of changing Horses so often, the Passengers will get to their Inns by Day-light." *

At the *Bull Inn*, Bishopsgate, the carriers from Wadham in Hertfordshire, lodged, as did those from "Saffron Market, Norfolk." † In 1819 this famous inn, No. 93, Bishopsgate Street, was kept by a Mr. Waldegrave, "in a style worthy of himself and of his frequent guest Mr. John Bull, who, as our readers very well know, can no more resist the temptation of a well-stocked larder, a

* *Daily Advertiser*, October 1, 1741.

† *Taylor's Carriers' Cosmographie*.

foaming pot of porter, and a bottle of particularly curious old port, than a Jew can resist the temptation of cent. per cent."*

The *Bull Inn*, Whitechapel.—One wonders whether this old inn, though rebuilt, is still anything of a haven of rest to the Essex farmer, who in the old days came to the Whitechapel Hay Market to dispose of his hay and corn. It was at No. 25, Aldgate High Street, a few doors from the Blue Boar. About the year 1750, Johnson the landlord, formerly "boots" at the inn, being in good credit with his customers, the latter left their samples with him, and he acted as middleman with so much satisfaction that he shortly after opened an office upon Bear Quay, styling himself "The Factor of the Essex Farmers." Having no rival, he acquired a good fortune, which he left to his son; it afterwards descended to his grandson, whose partner, a Mr. Neville, afterwards assumed the name of Claude Scott; and, with the money bequeathed by the father of his partner, carried on an extensive business as a corn-factor.† Then, in 1815, the *Bull* was kept by Mrs. Anne Nelson, a famous hostess, who entertained guests principally from the East Anglian counties. Mrs. Norman‡ informs us that she could make up nearly 200 beds, and lodged and boarded about three dozen of her guards and coachmen. She also owned the Exeter coach. Perhaps it was in her time that Mr. Pickwick arrived here in a cab after "two mile o' danger at eightpence," and it was through this very archway that he and his companions were driven by the elder Weller when they started on their adventurous journey to Ipswich.

The *Bull*, or ox crossing a ford—a rebus on the word Oxford—was a badge of the powerful De Veres, Earls of Oxford, and the sign should be, properly represented, like the seal of this great family, as it was in 1597, by a, probably, wild bull crossing a stream.

To the *Bull Inn*, "over against Leadenhall Street, the Post of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull came."

* *Epicure's Almanack* of that year.

† *Tavern Anecdotes*, by Christopher Brown, 1825, pp. 99-100.

‡ The *English Illustrated Magazine*, December, 1890, "The Inns and Taverns of Old London," by Philip Norman.

(To be continued.)

A Noteworthy Parish and Library.

BY THE REV. J. B. MCGOVERN.

(Continued from p. 177.)

IN my judgment, the whole edifice of Norton Church offers a view that, in its very simplicity, both outwardly and inwardly, is decidedly pleasing and impressive. This, however, is not the opinion of Mr. A. G. Bradley, who (*loc. cit.*), while charmed with the village, remarks of the church:

"The church has been badly restored, and is in itself undistinguished, but contains, nevertheless, some very fine old monuments to the Bigg family."

The trenchant criticism of the first two statements of this sentence challenges investigation.

The first, if written (as it presumably was) since 1906, is absolutely inaccurate, in light of the facts already adduced; the second, while being demonstrably a case of *de gustibus*, and therefore arguable, is singularly at variance with the subsequent admission of the "fineness" of the monuments, which invalidates the charge of "undistinguishedness." These alone would distinguish any church, however unpretentious its architectural features. The only possible warrant for such severe strictures would lie in the (assumed) fact that it was the restoration of 1843-44 which had drawn them; and if so, this should have been clearly stated in a volume issued in 1910, which purports to be a chronicle of impressions received in or about that date. To foist such as recent upon an unverifying public, while they are ostensibly of some years' standing, is an unpardonable specimen of literary sharp-practice. Common justice demands, should the book reach a second edition, by way of *amende honorable*, a very definite retraction or apologetic explanation of what constitutes a glaring literary misdemeanour.

But these two instances are not, as I shall show presently, the sum total of the historical vagaries concerning this church on which Mr. Bradley's readers may batten at leisure.

The monuments referred to, which adorn

the north transept or chapel, compel admiration, being "good examples," as Mr. New observes, "of Renaissance ornament and sculpture of three successive periods."

The first in point of date is an altar-tomb bearing a figure in (except head and hands) full armour, lying beside his wife, and beneath them are small effigies of their two sons and four daughters in panels. Nash describes it quaintly thus:

"In the north wall on a raised monument the figure of a man armed, except his head and hands; under his head a helmet, and at the feet Bigg's crest as before: near this a woman with a hobby open at her feet. The inscription [on a tablet]: 'Here are interred, Thomas Bygg, Esquier, and Mavdalen his wife, sister to Sir Phillipe Hobye, Kt. They were both good Protestants.* He traveled manye forrane cvntrys and had abrode grace from the Emperor and forran Princes, and at Home, mvch favore from King Henry the 8, who for his service gave him a Castle by Dover, and comavnd of a doble compagne of soldyeres at the wining of Bolloyne.* He departed this lyfe the, 25, of Jvne 1581, at the age of 74. She departed this lyfe 29, of September 1574 at the age of 55.' Over it [on a shield] Bigg's arms; impaling, three fusils in fesse, not coloured. At the head of the monument, his arms, wreath, and crest. On the first pillar at the side, a fesse, with a mollet between two roundles in chief, impaling Bigg. On the middle pillar Biggs impaling on a chevron embattled three roses seeded, between three griffins' heads erased, holding a rose slipped in their mouths. On the third pillar Bigg impaling, on a chevron three bars gemelles, *Throgmorton*, with a mollet of six points for difference, without colours."

If this monument was erected (as is most likely) in 1581, it was so during the vicariate of John Hill, Vicar (third) from 1579 to 1597. Poor Maudalen's effigy has since suffered the indignity of the loss of its hands and the tip of its nose!

The monument next in order of time, which is attached to the east wall, is a gorgeous piece of workmanship with emblazoned panels, flanking pillars, and canopy, to the

memory of another (but knighted) Thomas Bigg and his wife Ursula, who are represented kneeling at a prayer-desk facing each other, together with the effigies, below, of their four sons and five daughters (the first three of each group kneeling). Nash's description is accurate and technical, but his omission of the motto — *Christus Mihi Vita* — on the scroll beneath the central arms over the arch or canopy, again argues a vicarious rather than a personal examination, as does also the most inaccurate copying of many words of the inscription.* It is this culpable inaccuracy which renders good Master Nash unreliable in details.

"Over this [the monument], upon an arch, are the arms of Bigg, with mantling, doubling, helmet, wreath, and crest, set out with two pillars, on both [right and left corners] of which are the arms of Bigg impaling Throckmorton. On the right side of the tomb are his four sons; the eldest armed, and behind him Bigg's arms, impaling a bend between three falcons. Behind the eldest daughter, a chevron between three griffins' heads erased impaling Bigg. Behind the second, a bend ermine between two martlets impaling Bigg. Behind the third, a blank shield impaling Bigg."

The inscription, incised on an ornamented tablet above the heads of the two central figures, reads thus, with its archaic variations of spelling and punctuation:

"Here rest the bodyes of Sir Thomas Bygg, Knight, and Ursula his wife, who was the fowrthe daughter of Clement Throckmorton, of Haseley, in the County of Warwick, Esquire, They had nyne children, videlicet, Thomas, Edward, Clement, Samuel, Katherin, Anne, Mary, Elyzabeth, and Ursula. Thomas married Anne, the 3 daughter of Wiliam Wytham, of Leadston, in the County of Yorke, Esquier, Katherin married Michael Fox of Chacombe, in the county of Northampton, Esquire, Anne married John Wright of Eastmayn in the county of Southampton, Esquire, Elizabeth maryed Thomas Freame of Lypppyate, in the county of Gloucester, Esquier, These two were both zealous Professors, earnest Fol-

* Copied inadvertently or vicariously by Nash as Protestantes. Also Bullen is wrongly copied.

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* Thus, he gives "Heere," "Hee," "Shee," "professores," "maintainers," "Gospell," all errors of transcription.

lowers and Maintayners, of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Et qualis Vita Finis ita. He departed this Life, the Fourth of May, Ann. 1613, above the aëge of 63 yeares. She departed this Lyfe the 13 of August, Ann, 1601 aboute the aëge of 47 yeares."

This exquisite tomb was most likely put up when John Trafford was (fourth) Vicar (1597-1619).

Monument number three, which marks the burial-place of a third Thomas Bigg (knighted and baroneted), the eldest son and grandson, respectively, of the two former, bearing the same Christian name lies against the north wall, and is an altar-tomb surmounted by an elaborate canopy resting on fine jet pillars. Nash says of it: "On the north side of this chapel is a very fair raised monument of marble and alabaster, the roof of which is supported by pillars of jet. On the tomb, which is beautifully gilded, lies the statue of a man armed, except the head and arms."

An epitaph on a framed mural tablet placed above the recumbent figure recites that—"Here resteth the body of Sir Thomas Bigg, Knight and Baronet, who was both faithful to his Prince and loving to his Country. He married Anne Daughter to William Witham of Leadston in the county of Yorck Esquire, and she in Love and Memory of her Husband erected this Monument. He departed this Life the 11th Day of June Anno Doni 1621. *Ætatis suæ* 45." He died *s.p.m.*, having enjoyed his baronetcy barely fourteen months—*i.e.*, from May 26, 1620.

Nash adds: "Above this an hour-glass, on the top whereof these arms: Argent on a fesse ingrailed between three martlets, Sable, as many annulets Or; in the middle the bloody hand. The motto 'Christus Mihi Vita.' To the right of these arms, an helmet with a plume of feathers: to the left, the crest of Bigg; only the serpent is Argent which ought properly to be Gules. The widow of this baronet married Sir John Walter, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and became again a widow." It will be noted that Nash quotes the motto here, though he omits it in his notice of the first monument.

It is here, and in connection with this monument—presumably built whilst John

Bouchier, M.A., was (sixth) Vicar (1621-1624)—that Mr. Bradley again seeks to pass into currency a spurious for a genuine historical coinage.

"Upon a third tomb," he says, "of marble and alabaster lies a third Bigg, proclaiming the progressing honours of the family, as a knight baronet. He lies alone, though compensated for his solitude by a greater splendour of panelling and canopy even than the others. For his wife put it up to him and then married again. But this last Bigg sold the Manor of Abbots Norton to the Wiltshire Seymours, Dukes of Somerset."

The caustic humour of this passage is spoilt by falsity of fact. The touches concerning the social advancement of the Biggs, culminating in this solemnly recumbent representative, the artful compensation for his loneliness in richness of sepulchral ornament lavished upon him by his sorrowing widow, and her very human compensation to herself for her loss in a twofold remarriage—all these are very delicious, if a trifle unduly cynical; but it is bad wit as well as bad history to foist perverted facts upon the silent victim of his pleasantries. For "this last Bigg" did not sell "the Manor of Abbots Norton to the Wiltshire Seymours," but he did sell his father's inheritance to William, first Lord Craven. It was the Hon. Charles Craven, of Lenchwick, afterwards Governor of Carolina, who parted with it to the "Wiltshire Seymours." The complicity, therefore, of "this last Bigg" in the transaction was (if any) only indirect—a distinction with a difference, which Mr. Bradley ought to have known, and would have known had he consulted Nash, who puts the matter clearly thus:

"The family of Bigg flourished here for three descents—the first, Mr. Thomas Bigg, married Magdalen, sister of Sir Philip Hoby, and had by her Sir Thomas Bigg, Knight, whose son, Sir Thomas Bigg, Knight and Baronet, *selling his estate, Norton and Lenchwick became the property of William, first Lord Craven.* From him it came to Sir William Craven, then to Sir Anthony, and for want of issue male to Charles Craven, Governor of Carolina; *from whom by purchase* it came to Sir Edward Seymour, of

Maiden Bradley, Wilts, who, dying, left it between his three sons: Edward, afterwards Duke of Somerset, Francis of Sherborne, Co. Dorset, father of Henry, sometime

Lady Mary, who married Vincent John Biscoe, merchant in London, who dying left issue male."

Finally the divided estate (or parish)



NORTON CHURCH: TOMB OF SIR THOMAS BYGG.

Member for Evesham, and William, who died a bachelor and left his share to his brother Francis. The Duke of Somerset gave his share, being a third, to his daughter,

of Norton became united under the Duc d'Aumale (by purchase, in the late fifties of last century, from Mr. E. Holland, late Liberal Member for the Borough of Evesham,

and others), from whom it was inherited by its present proprietor, the Duc d'Orleans, his great-nephew.

Here I part company with Mr. Bradley, with, regretfully, the closing observation that, if his misstatements concerning Norton Church are to be taken as samples of his assumed accuracy in his references to other churches, then his entire volume is worse than worthless, from which severe stricture neither his fine writing nor his ingenuity in compressing so much error within so small a compass as his notice of this church redeems it.

But there are other objects in this transept or chapel of surpassing attraction to the antiquary. It is in the order of things that some memorials of the Cravens, successors to the Biggs in the Manor of Norton and Lenchwick, should exist here. Hence the eye of the observant visitor will note with interest several such. On the north wall two age-battered heraldic coats, with helmets, spurs, and swords; on the west wall their quartered armorial bearings, together with a marble tablet to the memory of Elizabeth, daughter of William Craven de Lenchwick, obit September 24, 1687, æt. 44; and, depending from the ceiling, four banners ("funereal flags," New calls them); also, immediately beneath and adjoining the tomb of the last of the Biggs, two flagstones, one inscribed (in English):

"Here lieth interred the body of Sir William Craven, late of Lenchwick, who deceased October the 12, Anno Dni. 1655, in the 46 years of his age," the other stating, (in Latin, and lengthily) that beneath the stone lies the youth, William Craven, son of William Craven, Knight, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Ferdinand, Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron, who died August 3, 1665, aged 16, and also a "most dear sister," Elizabeth Leigh.

But these are not the only tomb-slabs. The flooring of this little transept is composed, every inch of it, of them. Thus, adjacent almost to the last-named, is a somewhat memorable one, covering the remains of Tryphena, daughter of Edmund, Earl Mulgrave, who died in 1679, aged 78. The Latin inscription is worth reproduction here for reasons which shall be stated subsequently:

Tantillum
Quod Terrenum fuit heic deposuit
Honoratiss. Piissima Optima Femina
Tryphena

Nobilissimo Shelfeldiorum Stemate
Edmundi Mulgravia Comitis Filia
Orta.

Clarissimæ Verniorum Stirpi
Conubio tandem

Insita:

Infœcunda prole Virtutibus fœcundissima
Orbata Viro.

Cùm hîc Fide Charitate Operumq. bonorum fructu
Dîu florisset;

Melius adhuc efflagitans solum

In Cœlum in Æternum floritura denuo migravit.

Nonis Janrii Anno Salutis

CIOCLXXIX.

Ætatis, 78.

Why I am careful that this inscription should find permanency here is because the third line is half obliterated by the wear and tear of generations of footsteps, the transept having been for years used as a choir vestry, and, within recent years, been converted into a side chapel. *Post factum* wisdom is perhaps cheap, but an *ante factum* forethought would have saved me and a local antiquary an hour's labour in a fruitless endeavour to supply the missing words, for "... ima Optima Femina" are erased beyond deciphering. Had good old Nash not copied them they would have been lost beyond recall. Undoubtedly a layer of matting would have spared this disfigurement, and would preserve the other inscriptions, which as yet are legible enough. But how long will they remain so?

An inscription on a stone slab against the west wall recites that:

"H. I. [? Hic jacet] Corpus Misericordiæ Cassy Uxoris charissimæ Petri Cassy hujus Ecclesiæ Vicarii, Exercitatione Vita constanter ornata Rerum gestarum Christianæ Religionis Exemplo, Ex Ævo perbreui migravit in Æternum. XIV. Cal. Decem. Anno Dom. MDCCCLIII. Ætat. XLI."

Her husband, who survived her nearly thirty-one years, is also interred here, and, as the Rev. W. C. Boulter, M.A. (sixteenth Vicar, 1891-1902), observes, in a most interesting article, "Peter Cassy's Books, at Norton, near Evesham," in *Notes and Queries*, March 30, 1895 (8th. S. vii., 241):

"An oval [slate] mural tablet [on the south wall], surmounted by an urn, thus

commemorates him: 'Underneath is inhumed the Remains of the Rev. Peter Cassy, A.M., an Exemplary Pattern of all that cou'd adorn the Man; or the Christian. He died the 10th day of October, 1784, In the 87th Year of his Age, Beloved, and Revered.' Below are these arms: Sa., a chevron between three griffins' heads erased or; but as the inscription is in letters of gilt on a black ground, these may not be the right tinctures. One has a regret, which Mr. Cassy would have shared, that he did not compose an epitaph for himself. This inscription, with its bad grammar and its doubtful statement, must be the work of an inexpert stranger. If he was in his eighteenth year in March, 1719, he could not have been in his eighty-seventh year in October, 1784."

Of course not; he was in his eighty-fourth year, but then the ungrammatical author of this inaccurate epitaph did not know Foster's *Alumni Oxon.*, as he ought to have done, and so learned that Peter Cassy matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, March 12, 1718-19, in his eighteenth year. It is further regrettable that the error is perpetuated in *A Short History*, issued in 1905, and, equally ignorantly, in my own sketch, "A Green Nook of Old England," which appeared in the *Manchester Weekly Times*, September, 1910. But I and the writer of *A Short History* cannot be charged with crass ignorance, a charge from which the author of the epitaph is not exempt. There is a difference between copying and composing an avoidable blunder.* However, Mr. Boulter has praiseworthily nailed it to the counter, from which may it budge nevermore!

* Further, we sin in goodly company, for Master Nash (*ut infra* in Roll of Vicars) makes Peter Cassy eighty-three in 1781. Maybe "the inexpert stranger" was misled by him, and if so, he must be held responsible for this series of numerical errors.

(To be continued.)



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

A FLINT-FACTORY IN SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

IN those parts of England situated on the Chalk escarpment, Neolithic chipping-floors or flint-factories are by no means infrequent. The raw material, in the form of nodules in the chalk, could be obtained either by shallow excavations, as at Grime's Graves and Cissbury, or picked up on the surface. Moreover, in those districts that lie to the south-east of the escarpment, the Glacial drifts are generally composed almost exclusively of flint-débris carried thither by the ice. But to the north-west, flint-bearing drifts are less abundant, and in certain parts of the Midlands are quite unknown, with the result that while a few artefacts are occasionally picked up, hardly any sites have been reported where implements were actually made.

It may not be out of place, therefore, to record the recent discovery of such a chipping-floor on the eastern borders of Cannock Chase, in South Staffordshire. During the course of some geological work at Cannock Wood in the autumn of 1910 I picked up a number of flakes, chips, and cores on a small portion of an arable field in the middle of Court Banks Covert. There is some drift in the neighbourhood, but I was unable to satisfy myself that this was the source of the raw material, though I suspect it to be so. A single scraper was the only specimen among those I collected which could be called an implement; but my friend, Mr. G. M. Cockin, F.G.S., of Brereton, whose attention I directed to the site, now informs me that, besides scrapers, knives, and the broken shanks of arrows, he has found, after much search, a beautiful leaf-shaped arrow-head.

There are no signs of earthworks or hut-circles in the immediate vicinity that can be attributed to such an early period, but about a mile to the north stands Castle Rings, one of the finest earthworks in the Midlands. In the same part of Cannock Chase I have found also several good examples of the cooking-places, so abundant in Ireland and South

Wales, where boiling was done by means of red-hot stones. There is good evidence, therefore, that the district was occupied by flint-using and 'stone-boiling' people in some prehistoric period, which may well have been Neolithic.

T. C. CANTRILL.



At the Sign of the Owl.



JUNE will see the publication by Messrs. James Nisbet and Co., Ltd., of a well-timed volume by Dr. Horace Round on *The King's Serjeants and Officers of State with their Coronation Services*. At every Coronation of our Sovereigns the appointment of a "Court of Claims" reminds us of those ancient "services," which the holders of certain manors rendered to our Kings and Queens. "These services," says Dr. Round, "the existence of which can be traced back, in some instances, to the days of the Norman dynasty, bear striking witness to the continuity of our monarchy and to its historic splendour. But they do more than this: those which have survived to modern times give but a faint idea of the prominence of this system at a time when serjeanty was one of the great English tenures, and when the King's serjeants had a service to perform either in peace or in war. The subject, from this standpoint, is of institutional importance."

"For the King's Court, the King's Household, were the centre, in Norman times, of all administrative Government. Of that Household the Chancellor and the cook, the Steward and the baker, the Treasurer and the huntsman, the Chamberlain and the scullion were all alike members. In the late reign there was much discussion of the great feudal offices of State and of their rightful descent, a matter with which this book will deal fully. It will also treat for the first time the whole subject of serjeanty on historical

and systematic lines, and will throw light on early sport, the ritual of the royal table, and primitive domestic ways. The reader will be taken back to times when the King's serjeants were his 'ministers' (*ministri*), and when all government clustered round 'our sovereign lord the King.'"

Two remarkable sales have taken place since my last notes were written, one at Sotheby's, from April 24 to 28, of the fifteenth portion of the apparently inexhaustible store of manuscripts collected by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, the other at New York of the Hoe Library. The total realized at the Phillipps sale was £8,795 17s. 6d., and many very interesting papers changed hands. Mr. Quaritch obtained for £54 the original wardrobe-book of Edward I., 1298, filled with interesting facts concerning the wars in Scotland and Flanders. Another purchase (£32) of the same buyer was a manuscript giving the whole of the accounts, signed by the auditors, for food for the Privy Council while at Westminster "from the xxxviith yere of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord Henry VIII. to Hillary Terme in the ivth yere of Kyng Edward the Syxt." Among the items and their cost are: "Making of a keye to the utter doore (of the Council Chamber) xij^d; conveying plate frome the Towre; paid for glasyng of the wyndowes whiche were broken at the Coronacion vi^s iiij^d; Rysshes for the Starre Chambre, the Counsaill chambre, &c. vi^s iiij^d; for flowers for ij yerres iiij^s; payde to my Lorde Chauncellors servaunt for caryenge of plate frome my Lorde Chauncellors house unto the Starre Chambre iiij^s vi^d; paid for a foldyng table for the Lords to eate oysters x^s; payde Maister Randall for a hogs hedde of Reewyne of Mackarye xxxviii^s viii^d; to Willyam Spencer for oone tonne of Gascoyne Wyne vils; for secke and Malmesey bought at the Taverne iiij^s; for iiij basketts to convey the stuff from Westminster to my Lord gret masters place xvi^d."

Mr. Quaritch also paid £122 for the original collections of Sir William Drysdale, Garter King-of-Arms in the seventeenth century. Mr. Wyatt paid £483 for a Glastonbury Cartulary, 1515-17, not recorded by Tanner

or the Editors of Dugdale's "Monasticon." In 1503 Richard Beere, the Abbot who added largely to the Abbey, began the compilation of this valuable work, and called to his assistance, among others, his "most devoted and faithful counsellor," John Fitz-James, Seneschal of the town of Glastonbury, and John Horner, "a prudent and able surveyor." This manuscript was at one time in the possession of Lord Rolle at Bickton. For £120 Mr. Quaritch secured the original wardrobe book of Queen Mary and King Philip for the years 1554-55. The entries include the expenditure incurred for the Garter robes for Lord Howard of Effingham and the Duke of Savoy, and a page and a half is taken up with a description of the fittings and trimmings of a chair for the Queen's use, and the cost of each item is given. These are but one or two items from an extraordinarily varied collection.

The sale of the Hoe Library, from April 24 to May 5, at New York, was marked by some exciting incidents. At the very opening a superb copy of the Gutenberg Bible, in two volumes, was put up. Bidding began at \$10,000 (£2,000) and rose to \$50,000 (£10,000), at which great price—the highest ever paid for any printed book disposed of under the hammer—the book was knocked down to Mr. George Smith, a dealer, who is said by the auctioneer to have bought the prized volumes for Mr. Henry E. Huntington. The same purchaser acquired a copy of the Boke of St. Albans for \$12,000.

The second stage of the sale began on Monday, May 1, when the competition was very keen. Mr. Pierpont Morgan paid no less than £8,560 for the only known perfect copy of Caxton's edition of Sir Thomas Malory's *Le Morte d'Arthur*, published in Westminster in 1485. This book formed one of twelve Caxtons which were dispersed at the sale in 1698 of the library of Dr. Francis Bernard, physician to James II. For half a crown it became the property of the first Earl of Oxford. Later, at a valuation of fifty-two shillings and sixpence, it passed into the possession of the Countess

of Jersey. On the dispersal of the Child Library in 1885 Mr. Quaritch paid £1,950 for the book.

Mr. Quaritch was a considerable buyer; and it is understood that some of his purchases will reach the British Museum shelves. He purchased Richard de Bury's "Philobiblon," a fine early fifteenth-century English manuscript of forty-four leaves of vellum, written in Gothic characters, for \$1,425, while \$1,875 was paid for the "Heroica Eulogia" of the Earl of Leicester, an English manuscript of 141 pages of vellum, with a number of miniatures and coats of arms, and a contemporary map of England. The very beautiful manuscript of 231 leaves, known as the "Pembroke Hours," fetched \$33,000, and \$7,850 were paid for a very delicate illuminated manuscript by a French scribe of the fifteenth century, entitled "Horæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis," from the library of the Duke of Sussex, purchased by Mr. Smith. A similar "Hours Book of the Virgin," with a number of fine miniatures and illuminations, brought \$5,100, and the big price of \$2,400 was paid by Miss Benson, a granddaughter of Mr. Robert Hoe, for the remarkably fine illuminated manuscript known as the "Hours of Anne de Beaujeu." The sum of \$11,650 was paid for another beautiful specimen of an Hours Book, a manuscript dating from the later fifteenth century, with exquisite miniatures by a Bruges artist, which again fell to Mr. Smith; and another magnificent specimen belonging to the early sixteenth century brought \$11,000 from Mr. Baer, of Frankfurt.

This sale of the late Mr. Robert Hoe's wonderful collection came to an end on the afternoon of May 5. The 3,538 lots which were disposed of brought a total of a little less than a million dollars — \$997,363 (£199,472).

At Leipzig, on May 3, Mr. Pierpont Morgan acquired by auction, after a brief competition, an autograph letter from Martin Luther to the Emperor Charles V., dated April 28, 1521, for £5,100. The letter, in Latin, is in excellent preservation; it is the communica-

tion Luther sent to the Emperor after escaping from the Diet at Worms, and describes the Diet proceedings and his own action.



The Huth Collection of autograph letters will be sold at Sotheby's on June 12 and 13. It is not very extensive—there are but 246 lots—but it contains some noticeable documents, among which may be named the autograph manuscript of Lamb's essay on "Grace before Meat," and Fielding's autograph receipt for £600, paid to him by the bookseller, Andrew Millar, on June 11, 1748.



The Historical Record of the Coronation, to be written by Mr. H. Farnham Burke, Somerset Herald, and issued with the approval of the King and on the authority of the Earl Marshal, will be published by Messrs. McCorquodale and Co., Limited, Coleman Street, E.C., in royal quarto, illustrated in colours and bound in purple morocco. Only a limited number of copies will be issued at the subscription price of four guineas.



At a meeting of the Glasgow Archæological Society, held towards the end of April, Professor W. B. Stevenson showed a series of nine unpublished Voltaire papers and letters recently discovered in Glasgow. They refer to a lawsuit in which Voltaire was involved in 1751, and had belonged originally to the famous German jurist Socceji, one of the judges who tried the case.



Readers who are interested in early Nonconformist history in this country may like to know that Mr. H. Clifford has issued a booklet entitled *Early History of Nonconformity in Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire*, which appears to be carefully and accurately done. Copies can be had, price 6d. post free, from the author, at 156, Finborough Road, Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE most noteworthy papers in the new volume (xliv.) of *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, are "The Architecturally-shaped Shrines and other Reliquaries of the Early Celtic Church in Scotland and Ireland"—a class of relics of singular interest—by Dr. Joseph Anderson, with some excellent illustrations; "Further Notes on Tempera-Painting in Scotland, and other Discoveries at Delgaty Castle," also well illustrated, by Mr. A. W. Lyons; and notices of a very interesting example of an early "Seventeenth-Century Sun-dial from Wigtonshire," remarkably rich in inscriptions, and of "A Stele, discovered in Galatia, Asia Minor, decorated with a design resembling the Mirror and Comb Symbols found in Scotland," by Mr. J. Graham Callander. Mr. F. R. Coles supplies his usual "Report on Stone Circles," this time in the Aberfeldy district of Perthshire, with measured plans and drawings. There are various notices of Chambered Cairns and Sculptured Stones, papers on "The Ecclesiastical Revenues of Shetland after the Reformation Settlement in 1560"; "A Viking-Grave Mound" in Arran, and a variety of other topics, archæological, ecclesiastical, and bibliographical.



The *Transactions* of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society (vol. x. of the third series) contain only seven papers, together with fourteen short papers or notes under the heading of "Miscellanea." Mr. St. John Hope and Mr. Harold Brakspear contribute a most valuable paper on "Haughmond Abbey," the result of their excavations there in 1906, illustrated with twenty-one plates. Another most important paper is that by Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson, on "The Certificates of the Shropshire Chantry"; it contains complete transcripts of all the certificates relating to Shropshire in the Public Record Office, with a long introduction and full explanatory notes. The Rev. J. E. Auden writes on "Shropshire and the Royalist Conspiracies, 1648-1660." Mr. H. B. Walters completes his papers on "The Church Bells of Shropshire," and also gives further extracts from "The Churchwardens' Accounts of Worfield, 1572-1603." Miss F. C. Herbert commences a parochial "History of Wrockwardine." The remaining paper is "An Account of the Mayors of Shrewsbury, 1652-1689." An excellent index, arranged under a variety of subdivisions, is given; as also a second index to the papers published in the *Transactions* during the past ten years. A new series commences with the current year.



The new part, vol. xii., part i., of the *Transactions* of the Essex Archæological Society, contains a very interesting paper, well illustrated, by Messrs. Miller Christy and Guy Maynard, on "Some Early Domestic

Decorative Wall-paintings recently found in Essex." Such decorations are naturally of much rarer occurrence than wall-paintings in churches, and the literature of the subject is scanty. Both for its illustrations, two of which are in colour, and for its text this paper is particularly worth noting. A careful study of agricultural conditions in "The East Saxon Kingdom" is contributed by Mr. George Rickword. The other papers are "The Wyncoll Family," with a folding pedigree, by Mr. L. C. Sier; and "On Some Wells at Waltham Abbey," by Mr. J. French.



In vol. iv., part ii., of the *Old Lore Miscellany* of the Viking Club the continuation of Mr. Frith's study of "An Orkney Township before the Division of the Commonly" is accompanied by some interesting illustrations and a plan of an old farmhouse in Orkney. A view of other Orkney farmhouses, from original water-colour drawings by that careful antiquary, the late Sir Henry Dryden, forms the frontispiece of the part. The miscellaneous matter is as varied and useful as in preceding parts. The Club has also issued vol. i., part v., of *Caithness and Sutherland Records*, containing thirteenth and fourteenth-century ecclesiastical documents.



PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*March 30.*—Sir Edward Brabrook, Director, in the chair.

Mr. W. Dale, in presenting his report as Local Secretary for Hampshire, exhibited a large palæolithic implement of peculiar form, intended to be held in the hand, from Southampton, and a finely chipped neolithic celt from Sholing. This specimen was particularly interesting, as it had evidently never been used, and in fact was unfinished, being probably just ready for rubbing smooth. Mr. Dale also exhibited specimens of New Forest pottery from St. Denys; a large sixteenth-century jug from Southampton; and slides of the ancient trackways near Winchester, of the Lynchets on Shawford Down, and of the Longstone, a megalithic monument in the Isle of Wight. He was able to announce that the corporation of Southampton had decided to purchase the Tudor House, which had been in danger of destruction.

Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon communicated some notes on recent finds, chiefly of the Anglo-Saxon period, from Market Overton, Rutland. The iron-stone diggings, which were begun at Market Overton in 1906, have brought to light what are unmistakably two distinct Saxon burial-grounds, separated by a considerable interval. Both have yielded interesting series of relics. The finds in the north cemetery were exhibited and described before a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries in January, 1908. The present paper dealt with the discoveries in the south cemetery during 1909-10. No excavation on scientific principles had been found to be possible, the result being that the objects cannot be collected into grave groups, and thus are not so interesting or instructive as might

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have been the case under more favourable conditions, since the methods employed for obtaining the iron-stone are fatal to any good scientific results. Among the most striking finds in the collection exhibited were: A gold bracteate in perfect condition, displaying a riderless horse and a bird; a gold bead; a gold spiral expanding finger-ring; a silver torque; three pairs of silver hook-and-eye clasps, two of these having flattened centres of a type (it is believed) not recorded before; and a silver brooch of the "radiated" type, with an oval foot, and decorated with animal patterns. The bronze brooches included four good examples of the "square-headed" type (one having a border or frame of silver wire, a feature also believed to be unique), and three of the "cruciform" type. There were examples of the "applied" circular brooch, the "saucer," and some twenty specimens of annular brooches of various forms, as well as many smaller objects of bronze. Beads were represented by a collection considerable both in number and variety. The finds also included thirty iron spear-heads and twenty-five pots and urns of different types. The objects which can be assigned to the Roman period have not been very numerous or unusual, with the exception of some pieces of pottery decorated with a peculiar phallic pattern not previously met with in the district, though somewhat similar decoration is recorded from Corbridge. A few unimportant finds of mediæval times were included in the collection exhibited.

Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds added some notes on the bracteate and the silver brooch.—*Athenæum*, April 8.



SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*April 6.*—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. E. P. Warren exhibited a chest or cupboard from St. Sennan's Church, Bedwelly, Monmouthshire, having at one end carved panels of the five wounds and the emblems of the Passion, and in front panels carved with a tracery pattern. The chest appears to be of the early sixteenth century, although some authorities consider it to be earlier. Mr. Warren also added some notes on Bedwelly Church, an interesting point about it being that the Tower turret had evidently been used for a beacon fire.

Mr. W. Pailey Baildon read some notes on a Wardrobe Account of 16-17 Richard II., 1393-4. The principal objects of interest mentioned were a number of white harts, Richard's well-known badge, one of which was made of "cokill," probably mother-of-pearl; three sets of reticulated horse-trappings, with pendants and bosses of laton, and cygnets in the interstices; a pair of "patyns" for the king; and a case of combs, containing also a mirror and a pair of scissors. Dealing with costume strictly so called, Mr. Baildon traced the history of the sleeveless outer garment, known to brass-rubbers as the cyclas or jupon, from the Arabic *jubbah* or *jibbah*; this word became naturalized in English, through the French as *jupe*; though its proper English equivalent seems to have been petticoat. The jupe was worn by both sexes, at first as an outer garment, like the *jubbah*; in the fourteenth century it began to fit closer round the waist and developed a fulness in the lower part, approaching to a skirt. By the

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middle of the fifteenth century it had become an under garment, as it still continues; but while men have retained the upper portion, the waistcoat (called a petticoat in Kent as late as 1736), women have retained the lower portion, from the waist downwards, which they still call the jupe or petticoat.

Two remarkable garments were made for Richard probably for a masque of some sort. One was a hanselin (a sort of loose cloak) of white satin, embroidered with leaches, water, and rocks, and embellished with 15 silver cockles and 15 whelks and 15 mussels of silver-gilt. The other was a white satin doublet, embroidered with gold orange trees, and adorned with 100 silver-gilt oranges. The large number of garments and other articles of green and white suggests that these were used by Richard as his livery colours at this period.—*Athenaeum*, April 15.

The paper read at the meeting of the *Society of Biblical Archaeology* on May 10 was on "The Legend of Osiris, and the recent Discoveries," by Mr. F. Legge.

"The possibility that the manufacture of counterfeit coins was practised in Britain in the year 100 A.D.," says the *Morning Post* of April 21, "was suggested in a paper on 'A Find of Ancient British Coins of a New Type,' read by G. F. Hill before the ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY yesterday. It was pointed out that though the coins were found some years ago at a place in South Hampshire, close to the Dorset border, they had been in a private collection, and it was not until recently that Mr. Mill Stephenson recognized the importance of the discovery, and called Mr. Hill's attention to it. A typical set of the coins has been acquired by the British Museum. The hoard, which was contained in an earthenware pot, consisted of Roman coins, barbarous or semi-barbarous imitations of Roman coins, native British coins, both struck and cast, a few coins which might be either British or Gaulish, and one or two blanks. The Roman coins ranged from the second century before to the second century after Christ, as the latest pieces (of Hadrian's third Consulship 119 A.D., struck at some time between 119 and 138 A.D.) were in a very fair preservation. This suggested that the hoard had been buried about the middle of that century. The occurrence of a number of local barbarous imitations was the most interesting feature of the Roman portion of the 'find.' It seemed possible that some of the plated denarii, which one was accustomed to regard as issued from Roman mints for the benefit of the barbarians, were actually made by the barbarians themselves. They had long known certain cast coins of tin, the British origin of which had not been fully established. In the collection there was a whole series of cast coins, the British claim to which could not reasonably be disputed. The local moneyer having lost the art of engraving dies evidently took steps to supplement the currency by coins cast in flat moulds. Of those cast coins they found an extraordinarily interesting sequence, with types starting at a stage removed not quite beyond

recognition from the already known struck coins, and concluding in something more degraded than had hitherto been known in the history of British coins. The question was were those coins specimens of a regular currency, or were they the produce of a single person's experiment, authorized or not, extending over a short period, which were never in general circulation? The lack of wear, in which the cast pieces contrasted with the struck coins, inclined the lecturer to the second view."

At the March meeting of the BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, Mr. P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, President in the chair, Mr. Lawrence read a paper upon a hoard of 136 groats said to have been found in Norfolk many years ago. Their period of issue comprised about seventy years, and was represented by one specimen of Henry V., two of the heavy coinage of Henry VI., two of his light issues, 126 of Edward IV., and five of Richard III. Although every English provincial mint was in evidence, a Waterford groat of Edward IV. was the only visitant. The London mint-marks, with the exception of the trefoil, were represented as a complete series. Referring to the question of the mint-mark current at the date of Henry VI.'s restoration in 1470, Mr. Lawrence, in agreement with Mr. Fox, inferred that it must have been the short-cross-pierced, and in support of this mentioned Henry's gold angel with that mark, which he urged was reproduced from the current angel of his rival.

Mr. Henry Symonds read a short paper on the mint of Aberystwyth under Charles I., based upon a contemporary manuscript in the Harleian Collection. He traced the operations from their commencement in 1638 for about ten years, during which the mint was intermittently working; and quoted the amount of money that was struck there. The coining of Welsh silver ceased in 1648, when the dies were removed to an unknown destination, apparently for safe custody on account of political troubles. Amongst many interesting items was a memorandum that from the commencement of the mint to July 10, 1641, the *open book* was the mint-mark.

Mr. Alfred Chitty contributed the first portion of his treatise on "The Token Coinage of Australia," which comprised New South Wales and Victoria. The author described in detail the various issues of the traders, and was able to add numerous varieties to the lists previously published. Various exhibitions were made.

The last meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND for the session was held on May 8, Sheriff W. G. Scott Moncrieff in the chair. In the first paper Mr. R. Scott Moncrieff, the secretary, gave a notice of three early seventeenth-century tradesmen's accounts rendered to the Earl and Countess of Angus, and exhibited the original accounts. They were for clothing material supplied in 1618-28. After speaking of the eleventh Earl of Angus, his Countess, and family, he proceeded to deal with the accounts and the entries in them, which threw light on the domestic economy, the manners,

and customs, and especially the materials used in the costumes, of the period. In a notice of some fragments of sculptured stones at the church of Tealing, Mr. Alexander Hutcheson, Broughty Ferry, described the changes in the position of some of the monuments effected during the late reparation of the church for their better preservation and exhibition. Mr. John Corrie, Burnbank, Moniaive, gave a description of a cist recently discovered in a large cairn at Strounfreggan, in the parish of Dalry, Kirkcudbrightshire. Mr. Donald M'Kinlay, of the Public Library, Campbeltown, gave a notice of a long cairn at Coraphin Glen, five miles south of Campbeltown. Mr. Alan Reid described the churchyard memorials of St. Andrews, which, he said, particularly in its cathedral graveyard, was extremely rich in the variety and value of its monumental remains, presenting examples of nearly every style, and many original forms of symbolism.

Yorkshire is famous for the large number of historical country houses and old halls with which it is enriched. A few of the famous buildings to be found in the mid-Airedale district were dealt with by Mr. W. R. Holloway in a lecture before the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, on April 21, Dr. Rowe presiding.

Amongst the houses referred to by the lecturer were Bolling Hall, which was stated to contain the largest window in the county; and Tong Hall, over one of the doors of which the date 1702 figures prominently, and to which belongs the squire's pew, lined with crimson velvet, in the neighbouring church. A photo of Marley Hall before the two gables were destroyed was of great interest, as were several pictures of the damage wrought by the flood at Morton. Not the least interesting of the pictures were those of Kirkstall Abbey before and after its restoration.

The monthly meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on April 26, the Rev. C. E. Adamson in the chair. Mr. Blair read a portion of a paper by Mr. Edward Wooler, F.S.A., on "The Palatinate Boroughs of Durham." The writer referred to the creation by Bishops of Durham of boroughs in the Palatinate, including Durham, Darlington, and Gateshead, and showed how these boroughs were governed. From very early times records proved that the Bishops of Durham exercised sovereign power within the Palatinate. Every borough was held by burghage tenure. Stockton was first mentioned as a borough in 1263, and the ancient seal of Darlington showed that that borough had existed from 1280. It was suggested that the latter seal was an ecclesiastical seal, but if that were so it would have been oval and not round. There were similar seals at Gateshead, Faversham, Rye, and elsewhere. On old borough seals there were no crests, which was at variance with true heraldry. The Bishop's consent was necessary for any corporation in the Palatinate. Guilds, it was pointed out, were distinct from the municipal government of the

boroughs. Guilds were associations of the Middle Ages, formed for the protection and encouragement of trade, honest dealing, and good-fellowship.

The paper read at the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, on May 3, was by Miss E. K. Prideaux, on "Sculptured Figures on the West Front of Exeter Cathedral Church," with lantern illustrations.

The annual meeting of the DORSET FIELD CLUB was held at Dorchester on May 2. Mr. N. M. Richardson was in the chair, and gave his seventh annual presidential address, which took the form of a comprehensive scientific retrospect. A satisfactory report and balance-sheet were presented. Among the communications read was a letter from Mr. A. C. G. Cameron, of Uplyme, stating that there was an ancient arch, pointed and with dog-tooth ornament, hidden away in the basement of an old tenement adjoining the Buddle Bridge. A small committee was appointed to inspect the arch and report. The Hon. Secretary also announced that he had received a letter from Mr. E. A. Rawlence, of Newlands, Salisbury, reporting an interesting discovery of worked flints in the gravel beds in the Blackmore Vale at Holmbushes, Bishop's Caundle, Fifehead Neville, and Fiddleford. They were roughly worked; but Dr. Blackmore was satisfied as to their genuineness. He had also recently found the octagonal base of Ham stone pulpit, probably twelfth or thirteenth century, in an old cottage at Bishop's Caundle.

Other gatherings have been the general meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND at Kilkenny, May 2 and 3; the annual meeting of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Colchester on May 4; the annual general meeting of the SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY at Bury St. Edmunds on April 26; the annual meeting of the re-named WORCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Worcester on April 24; the monthly meeting of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on April 25; the excursion to Birks Hall, Little Brackenbed and Brackenbed Grange of the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on May 6; the meeting of the CARDIGANSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY at Llanilar on May 10; and the annual meeting of the YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND YORK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on May 16.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE STONE AGE IN NORTH AMERICA. By Warren K. Moorehead, A.M. Many illustrations. London: Constable and Co., Ltd., 1911. Two vols., crown 4to., pp. xiv, 457; and viii, 417. Price 31s. 6d. net.

These two handsome volumes are best described in the words of the subtitle as "an archaeological encyclopedia of the implements, ornaments, weapons, utensils, etc., of the prehistoric tribes of North America." Having in view the lavish abundance, as well as the excellence, of the illustrations—there are more than 300 full-page plates and 400 figures illustrating over 4,000 different objects—the pages may also be regarded as a well-arranged, scientifically-labelled series of museum cases, showing in orderly classification a remarkable collection of archaeological specimens. Although Mr. Moorehead is the controlling hand and brain, and here presents the fruits of twenty-five years' study of primitive implements, weapons, and utensils, he has had the help of many American scholars and fellow-students, and the value of this co-operation, which Mr. Moorehead generously acknowledges, is evident in the scope, the comprehensiveness of these encyclopedic volumes.

There are one or two special points in arrangement and treatment which should be noted. The specimens are described by class or type, instead of by locality. The conveniences of an arrangement by locality are obvious; but a very slight examination of Mr. Moorehead's pages will be sufficient to convince any reasonable person that the plan adopted, of description by type, is undoubtedly to be preferred, while the excellent index facilitates comparison of forms by locality. Another point in regard to which we applaud the author's sound judgment is the little theorizing about cultures. Although his views may not meet with universal acceptance, it seems to us that he is absolutely right in refusing to believe that the ceremonies and practices, or even the uses of implements and utensils, of prehistoric times can be satisfactorily interpreted by the study of the life of the Indians during the last century or two—that is, since the contact of the aborigines with Europeans. He shows conclusively how great is the gulf between the real prehistoric life and the sophisticated life of the tribes since such contact.

There is an immense mass of printed matter dealing more or less with the Stone Age in North America, as is shown by the remarkable bibliography (which is professedly incomplete) on pp. 369-410 of the second volume; but the two volumes before us are the first attempt to collect and classify systematically and scientifically the extant evidence on which study of the Stone Age must be based. Mr. Moorehead and his coadjutors have laid soundly and well a broad and solid foundation. In the intro-

ductory sentences to the bibliography there is the significant remark that "in view of the change in archaeological processes and opinions that has often occurred in a comparatively short space of time, the arrangement of the titles is made as a whole in chronological order." Superstructures will be raised on Mr. Moorehead's foundation, which may have to be pulled down and rebuilt, to be enlarged here and reduced there, to be reconstructed from time to time most certainly; but the foundation of the collections here set forth can hardly be superseded. They pretty well cover the whole ground—implements, etc., chipped and ground; objects of shell, bone, and copper; textile fabrics; pottery; hematite and miscellaneous objects. The few pages of "Conclusions" suggest various points for discussion and argument, and Mr. Moorehead frankly acknowledges that his conclusions as regards culture developments are tentative only; but with these we have no space to deal. We wish to emphasize the immense value of these volumes as a permanent basis for all study of the many problems connected with the Stone Age in America, and to a less extent with the Stone Age elsewhere. The typography is of the excellence associated with the name of the Riverside Press of Cambridge, Mass., while the quality of the illustrations is beyond praise. These two volumes must command a place in every archaeological library for many a year to come.

* * *

THE HISTORY OF A BEDFORDSHIRE FAMILY. By William Austin. Frontispiece. London: Alston Rivers, Ltd., 1911. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 326. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This small book contains a great deal of general information, as well as many personal incidents, strung together relative to the history and descent of the family of Crawley, of Nether Crawley, Stockwood, Thurleigh, and Yelden, in the county of Bedford. There is no preface of any kind, and it is difficult to conjecture why these pages were put together. The pedigree of the Crawley family, which has previously attracted the attention of other genealogical writers, is detailed with care and carried back several generations earlier than has hitherto been attempted. All this will doubtless be of value to many of the descendants of a once widely-spread and influential Bedfordshire family. There is also in these pages much that is of general interest to all who are concerned with the history of Bedfordshire from the fifteenth century downwards, more especially in connection with Luton.

The second chapter contains translations of two or three court rolls of the Manor of Dolowe—the antiquary would have preferred the originals—of the reign of Henry VI. Such rolls are always of first importance with reference to local history. Mr. Austin gives some elementary information as to frankpledge and the usual work of manor courts, but he does not seem to have any knowledge of Mr. Hone's recent work on this subject, which is at once popular and authoritative.

The most entertaining part of these pages is to be found in the section dealing with Luton in Puritan days, though parts of this information have appeared in other recent books. A Mr. Jessop was appointed

minister in 1650. There was a strong episcopal element among the Luton parishioners, and Mr. Jessop was often in trouble during the eight years of his ministry. This opposition was manifested after a daring fashion in 1658, on the occasion of the death of the widow of Sir Francis Crawley. The family determined to bury her in Luton church by the side of her husband, according to the Prayer-Book formula, the use of which was then prohibited under heavy penalties. The body was taken at night-time to the church without any notice, accompanied by a minister who was "a prelatial person." Mr. Jessop protested against the use of the Prayer-Book service; but Thomas Crawley, a younger son of the deceased, called the minister "a scoundrell, a jacke, and a clown," caused the church doors to be burst open, and himself read the Church of England service. Thereupon Jessop wrote a long letter of complaint direct to Cromwell, with the result that the Council ordered the sergeant-at-arms to bring up Thomas Crawley in custody. Meanwhile Cromwell himself died, and apparently no further action was taken.

Mr. Austin in this chapter makes a very strange blunder, which is calculated to gravely mislead badly informed readers. He states definitely that the mischief wrought on the beautiful old church of Luton began in 1641, and assigns to that date the ruthless destruction of "the images of the Virgin over the high altar, the high altar itself, the rood loft and the holy cross, the holy cross in the Green Rood, the images of St. John the Baptist," etc., all of which had disappeared a century before the Commonwealth era. This is no mere slip, for this extraordinary muddle of England's ecclesiastical history is stated and restated with persistent emphasis. The author writes of the people of Luton, "who had for centuries been accustomed to the ministrations of not one, but seven clergy, clothed in resplendent canonical vestments, deeply resented the ministrations of a single intruded unordained minister," etc. After a quite superfluous fashion, Mr. Austin follows up this travesty of history by the assertion that "we do not wish to see a return of these things, with the superstitions they represented." The readers of this book will probably be indifferent to Mr. Austin's ecclesiastical views, but they have a right to expect some kind of adherence to the orderly sequence of historic events.

* * *

LONDON CLUBS: THEIR HISTORY AND TREASURES.

By Ralph Nevill. With nine plates. London: Chatto and Windus, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. x, 316. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Mr. Nevill's previous books have shown him to be possessed of an extensive and intimate knowledge of London social life of the past, and also of the power of conveying his knowledge in a singularly attractive and readable style. The book before us has all the pleasant qualities of its predecessors, and, in addition, it contains a considerable amount of information not easily to be obtained elsewhere, and of no small value to the student of social history. In the first chapter, dealing with the origin of clubs in coffee-houses and taverns, Mr. Nevill is on well-trodden ground, and tells a thrice-told tale; but in the subsequent chapters he gives a wealth of detail regarding the history and

characteristics, the rules and regulations, the peculiarities and prejudices—very amusing are some of these—of every London club of any importance. The persistence of tradition finds various curious illustrations. Notwithstanding the introduction of electricity, some clubs still retain the wax candles which were the necessary illuminants in earlier days. At the Union it is still the custom to withdraw the cloth from dinner-tables and reveal the fine old mahogany. Smoking has had to fight its way against a mass of traditional prejudice; and the rules with regard to it still vary very curiously in different clubs, the restrictions in some old-fashioned institutions being remarkably absurd. The custom of giving change in washed silver lasted at Arthur's till a few years ago. Moreover, the whole book is a treasury of anecdote and story. Very amusing are the stories of elections and "pilling." At a ladies' club some years ago a candidate "received three more black balls than the number of members present—a case of excessive zeal indeed!" Stories of eccentric members, stories of great men and of little men, of famous men and of nobodies—anecdotes of all kinds, indeed—abound. The book is delightful to read from the first page to the last, and enshrines numberless details of authentic history for which future writers and students of social history will offer Mr. Nevill grateful thanks. We most cordially commend this exceptionally pleasant book.

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THE ROMAN WALL IN SCOTLAND. By George Macdonald, M.A., LL.D. With map, plans, and numerous plates. Glasgow: James MacLehose and Sons, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 413. Price 14s. net.

In the spring of 1910 Dr. Macdonald took the subject of this fine volume as the theme for his Dalrymple Lectures at Glasgow; and the six lectures then delivered "form the main strand in the thread" of the contents of the book before us. The lectures having been less for the specialist than for the ordinary cultivated reader, the plan and method of treatment have been largely determined by the same end. The result is a volume which sifts and sums up and presents in ordered sequence a mass of evidence to be found in a hundred different places, and presents it in such a way that no one who takes any interest in the Roman archaeology of Scotland can fail to follow and appreciate it. Dr. Macdonald starts with a sketch of the "Literary Tradition"—the evidence as it exists in writings, ancient and comparatively modern, from Tacitus to George Buchanan. This is naturally followed by the "Historical Background," a study of the organization of the Roman army, especially as directed to frontier work and in connection with frontier policy. The scene having thus been set, the author proceeds to describe, step by step, mile by mile, the actual visible remains, first of the Wall and next of the forts, and other possible structures of which traces have been found, or the position of which can be inferred from remains and indications of various kinds, which defended and reinforced, so to speak, the Wall itself. "When a *limes*," says Dr. Macdonald, "was constructed through territory that was either actively or potentially hostile,

a series of protecting *castella* was its natural and inevitable accompaniment." And in tracing the position of these structures, in bringing together and comparing all the recorded evidence of finds and excavation work, and in discussing the results of his own field-work—for Dr. Macdonald is no mere arm-chair archaeologist—the author has accomplished a most valuable piece of work in a masterly manner. This was work which particularly wanted doing, and Dr. Macdonald has done it most thoroughly. The remaining chapters treat of the legionary tablets—the unique seventeen "distance-slabs," each of which records "that a particular contingent of legionary troops had executed, for a certain specified distance, some piece of work"; the witness of other inscriptions on altars and tombstones; and some miscellaneous testimony from the great variety of figures and relics of all sorts found among the debris of the forts. These are all important, and form a very valuable body of ordered evidence, but they are necessarily subordinate to the main chapters, which deal with the Wall itself and the related forts and structures. In a last chapter of "Conclusions" the author collects the inferences suggested by the survey of the facts, and sums up the results of the whole investigation. The book may be commended most cordially. It is thoroughly scholarly, and covers the field. Dr. Macdonald has left no stone unturned, and offers no theories, makes no suggestions, which are not solidly based on carefully sifted and collated evidence. At the same time the volume is eminently readable. It is very liberally as well as admirably illustrated, and is adequately indexed. It is not a little remarkable that two such important contributions to the study of Scottish Roman archaeology as the volume before us and that by Mr. Curle, noticed in April, on the great Roman fort at Newstead, should have appeared almost simultaneously.

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THE PLACE-NAMES OF BERKSHIRE. By the Rev. W. W. Skeat, Litt.D. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1911. Foolscap 8vo., pp. 118. Price 2s. net.

Professor Skeat has previously dealt with the place-names of Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, and Huntingdon in the publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, and with those of Hertfordshire through the East Herts Archaeological Society. Berkshire has tempted him to continue the series because of its conveniently small size, and because the Anglo-Saxon spellings of a considerable proportion of its place-names are readily accessible in Birch's edition of Anglo-Saxon charters. Students will be grateful to him for this further instalment of sound work, and will hope that he may be induced to lengthen still further the series of place-name publications. The two leading characteristics of the place-names of this county are that they are nearly all of native English origin, and are nearly all of one of two types—"either they are significant of *possession*, like Sparsholt; or they are descriptive of *position*, like Eastbury." Professor Skeat adds one or two other general considerations to be borne in mind by the student, and gives a list of the principal authorities.

The arrangement is in alphabetical order of suffixes. It is unnecessary to emphasize the value of the Professor's work, but it may be noted that it is particularly useful to have the baselessness of some of the old explanations or guesses exposed, as in such cases as Speen and Maidenhead. A full index of names facilitates reference.

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MEMORIALS OF OLD SURREY. Edited by the Rev. J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. Thirty-five plates and forty-two line drawings. London: George Allen and Sons, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 299. Price 15s. net.

This is a welcome addition to the growing series of "Memorials of the Counties of England." The quality of nearly all the papers in it is decidedly above the average, which is hardly surprising, seeing that many are written by men who are known as experts in the subjects with which they deal. Mr. Aymer Vallance, for instance, deals in his usual thorough fashion with the Roods, Screens, and Lofts in the County. The screenwork of Surrey, as Mr. Vallance says, does not stand in the first rank, but what there is covers a wide range, for there are remains of screens of each century, save the thirteenth, from that of the twelfth century at Compton—the curious double chancel of which is familiar to antiquaries—to seventeenth-century work at the same church and at Wotton. A valuable feature of Mr. Vallance's paper is that it notes not only screenwork which survives in whole or in part, but also documentary references to screens and lofts and roods which have perished. Another paper of much ecclesiastical value is that in which Mr. P. M. Johnston, with like thoroughness, describes the many ancient wall-paintings which are to be found, or are recorded to have been found, in Surrey churches. The volume is strong, indeed, in ecclesiastical; for, besides these two outstanding articles, there are a carefully detailed account of the Surrey brasses by Dr. Fairbank; a sketch of the history of the Abbey of Bermondsey, by the same authority; and a companion paper on the Abbeys of Chertsey and Waverley by the Editor of the volume. Turning to history, we find the same high quality maintained. The opening chapters on "Historic Surrey" and "Surrey before the Norman Conquest" are both supplied by experts—Professor H. E. Malden and Mr. George Clinch respectively. Mr. Clinch ably summarizes the evidence supplied by antiquarian "finds" of the story of the county from the Palaeolithic Age to Anglo-Saxon times. Another paper by a writer thoroughly at home in his subject is that by the Editor, Dr. Cox, on "The Forests of Surrey." It is not a little remarkable that the county "still contains, as it did at the period of the Domesday Survey, the proud pre-eminence in being, in proportion to its size, the best-wooded county in all England." "The Royal Residences of Surrey" is a good subject well treated by Mr. Tavenor-Perry within too narrow limits. The subject deserved more space. The article is embellished by several characteristically good drawings from Mr. Tavenor-Perry's own pen. Two other good papers are "The Fortunes of Lambeth Palace," by Mr. S. W. Kershaw, who has

so long been intimately associated with the venerable pile; and "The Post-Reformation Foundations in Surrey"—a topic of much freshness—by Professor Malden. The subjects of the last two papers—"The Story of the Hindhead Gibbet," by the Editor, and "Fanny Burney and Surrey," by Mr. Kershaw—though interesting enough and well treated, seem hardly on a level with the rest of the contents. The illustrations are of a high degree of excellence, and the index is sufficient. Every Surrey man will wish to possess this beautiful book.

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RECORDS OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE. Edited, with an Introduction, by Alfred W. Pollard. London: *Henry Frowde*, 1911. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 387. Price 5s. net.

The Oxford Press has turned the Tercentenary of the Authorized Version to excellent account in the production of three remarkable volumes. The first contains, in luxurious form, the reproduction in black letter type of the text of the Version of 1611 with Mr. Pollard's bibliographical introduction and the illustrative documents. The second has the text in more popular form, with the introduction, but lacking the documents. The third is that before us, which contains the introduction and documents, but not the text. By both Bible students and bibliographers this comely blue-bound volume, issued at a low price, will be found very useful. Here we have for the first time collected all the documents, many of them long and important, relating to the history of the English Bible from 1525 to 1611, and to the production of the famous Authorized Version of that year. Many have never been printed in full or in part are in volumes out of print or otherwise not conveniently accessible. Mr. Pollard, having experienced, in writing his introduction, the many difficulties incident to such a lack and scattering of authorities, made the happy suggestion that the printing of a collection of the documents would be an admirable form of commemoration of the Tercentenary, and the suggestion was cordially adopted. Mr. Pollard's own introduction fills seventy-six pages, and is a masterly essay, historical and bibliographical, not only on the publication and later history of the Bible of 1611, but on the earlier English translations also. The documents are often illuminating to a degree which will surprise students, most of whom can never have had the opportunity of studying them with any completeness; while Mr. Pollard focusses the light they shed in an introduction which could only have been written by one who is a bibliographer of the first rank. The volume, we are glad to note, is supplied with an exceptionally good index.

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THE PAST AT OUR DOORS. By Walter W. Skeat, M.A. Many illustrations. London: *Macmillan and Co., Ltd.*, 1911. Cloth 8vo., pp. xii, 198. Price 1s. 6d.

Mr. Skeat's touch is light but sure; and he has the art of packing much matter into small compass, and

yet remaining readable. This little book is not intended for the antiquary or specialist, but for the ordinarily intelligent reader who takes an interest in the links that bind the present to the past. In a brief series of chapters Mr. Skeat deals with three groups of present-day matters—our food, our dress, and our homes—and shows by the evidence of survivals in use or custom, and to a large extent by the evidence enshrined in words and phrases, how much of the old may still be traced in that which is new and modern. The subject in some of its aspects is fairly familiar, but even students will be a little surprised, we think, at the variety and extent of the threads which Mr. Skeat traces or indicates. Mr. Skeat's reputation has been won in distant anthropological fields; this excellent little book shows that in domestic lore he is equally at home. The philological part naturally owes much to the untiring labours of the author's father, Professor Skeat, and the volume, which is well indexed, is dedicated naturally and gracefully "To My Father and Mother on their Golden Wedding-Day, November 15, 1910."

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THE REGISTERS OF DERRY CATHEDRAL, 1642 TO 1703. With Preface by Rev. R. Hayes, B.D. Printed for the Parish Register Society of Dublin by *W. Pollard and Co., Ltd.*, Exeter and London, 1910. Demy 8vo., pp. viii, 437.

This is the eighth and largest volume issued by the Dublin Parish Register Society, which has been doing such excellent work during the four years of its existence. In editing it, Mr. Herbert Wood undertook a very formidable task, and is to be congratulated on having brought it to such a satisfactory conclusion. The short preface by Canon Hayes adds considerably to the interest of the volume. From it we are not surprised to learn that the registers were kept very irregularly during the famous Siege of Londonderry. As with all parish registers, there are entries which cause the thoughtful searcher to sit and ponder. On October 12, 1656, March 22 and March 29, 1657, the banns between David Yong and Jennett Burges were published, and we learn from the entry that "the demur between the first and second tyme of publication was occasioned by the p'ties themselves, but nothing of force to hinder marriage." Had he who made this record but added a few words more, our curiosity as to the cause of this long delay might have been gratified.

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Many pamphlets and booklets are before us. In *St. George's Church, Esher*, the Rev. J. K. Floyer, F.S.A., the Rector of Esher, who is an antiquary of authority, gives a capital account of the history of the church, which incidentally includes much general church history, and of its monuments, with sketches of former rectors. The whole is an excellent contribution to parochial history. The pamphlet, which contains six good illustrations, can be obtained price 9d., post free 10d., from Goddard's, Church Street, Esher. The proceeds will be given to the Old Church Repair Fund. We have received the *Record* of the Upper Norwood Athenæum for 1910. It is a substantial

octavo, in stiff covers, of 164 pages, with a profusion of illustrations. It is pleasant to see that so long established an organization as the Norwood Athenæum (this is vol. xxxiv. of the *Record*) is still "going strong." The contents are the papers read by members on the occasion of the excursions which are regularly made during the season. They relate to a number of interesting places and buildings in the environs of London, and are for the most part carefully prepared, and well deserving of permanent record. The Bulawayo Publicity Committee have issued a useful *Guide to Khami Ruins, near Bulawayo* (price 2s.), written by Mr. R. N. Hall whose previous publications on Rhodesian antiquities are well known. The account of these masses of ancient masonry makes interesting reading, and the many illustrations bring the scenes vividly before the reader's eyes. We have also on our table Part XXXI. (price 1d.) of the London County Council's useful series of "Indication of Houses of Historical Interest in London," briefly explaining, with biographical memoranda, the affixing of tablets to the houses formerly occupied by Sir G. G. Scott at The Grove, Hampstead, and by Sir Joseph Banks at No. 32, Soho Square; a useful note on the occurrence and distribution of "The Flint Implements of North Cornwall and their relationship to Local Earthworks," by Mr. Henry Dewey, F.G.S., of H.M. Geological Survey, reprinted from the *Transactions* of the Royal Geological Society of Council; and a sketch, with a well-compiled bibliography, of the life and work of Mr. J. R. Mortimer, of Driffield, one of a series of papers on "Prominent Yorkshire Workers," by Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., reprinted from the *Naturalist* for May, 1911.

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The *Architectural Review*, April, reached us too late for notice last month. Its main attraction is a series of striking drawings, by Mr. A. C. Conrade, of ancient Egyptian architecture, with notes by Mr. H. H. Statham. There are also, *inter alia*, some liberally illustrated notes on "East Anglian Rood-Screens and their Paintings" by Mr. W. Davidson, and some delightful photographs of Surrey cottages. The May number has articles on "Some Restorations and Ruins," by Mr. H. H. Statham, illustrated by Mr. A. C. Conrade; "Beaufort House, Chelsea," by Mr. W. H. Godfrey, well illustrated, and a full account of the magnificent new club-house of the Royal Automobile Club in Pall Mall, lavishly illustrated. With its April issue the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal* begins a seventeenth volume. Its leading feature is a careful description of Aldermaston Church by Mr. C. E. Keyser, illustrated by eight fine photographic plates. We have also received *Rivista d'Italia*, April.



Correspondence.

SCOTTISH HIGHLAND BROOCHES.

TO THE EDITOR.

WITH regard to the brooch possessed by Sir J. C. Robinson, and which Mr. Robert Glen has pronounced to be a copy of the Sir Noël Paton brooch, I would like to say that I have so far given no indications wanting in support of my conclusions—the conclusions, I should say, arrived at by Mr. Glen. I did not even refer to the back of the Paton brooch in my letter published in the March issue of the *Antiquary*. I may say this is also chased. Again, it is perfectly possible to beat carefully with a hammer a flat brass cast, if not too brittle, and so give it the appearance of "hammered" brass, and most certainly, if a man considers it worth his while to fake up a bit of brass so as to make it simulate the antique, he can do it, provided he gives the necessary time; a hateful job, one would think, but it is commonly done, I regret to say.

Naturally, if Sir J. C. Robinson's brooch is a copy it would be in one piece, and, as I inferred in my first letter, the junction in the original would never be detected in the cast.

The best way to prove the matter would be for Sir J. C. Robinson to bring his brooch, as he suggests doing, to the Edinburgh Museum, and there compare the two. Meanwhile, Mr. D. J. Vallance of the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, has very kindly had photographs taken of the back and front of the Noël Paton brooch, and upon comparing the one showing the obverse side with the photo of Sir J. C. Robinson's brooch, it is perfectly obvious that the latter is an undoubted cast, well hammered up to appear like an antique. Personally, I should not now require to see the two brooches together.

The junction of the two pieces of the original can be better made on the reverse side, which I had not seen when I wrote my letter for the March issue of the *Antiquary*.

GEORGE A. FOTHERGILL.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 62, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.